Transactions of the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society for the Year 1900.

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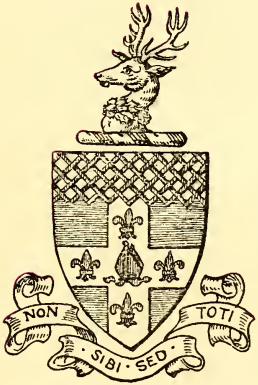
"A Prospect of Hampsted from the Pond."

(*Near Pond Street, 1745.*)

Transactions of the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society for the year 1900



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J. Munich

Hon. Secretary & Treas.

Notice.

THIS Volume, which is published by direction of the Council, has been compiled by the Honorary Secretary from the books and records in possession of the Society, and every effort has been made to ensure an accurate and reliable account of the proceedings during the year 1900.

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Hampstead
Antiquarian and Historical Society.

ESTABLISHED 1897.

President:

Sir Walter Besant, Kt., M.A., F.S.A.

Vice-Presidents:

E. Bond, Esq., M.A., M.P., L.C.C.
Rev. Sherrard B. Burnaby, M.A., F.R.A.S.
Talfourd Ely, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.
Professor J. W. Hales, M.A., F.S.A.
Sir Henry Harben, Kt., J.P.
E. Brodie Hoare, Esq., M.A., M.P.
Rev. Joshua Kirkman, M.A.
J. Seymour Lucas, Esq., R.A., F.S.A.
Rt. Hon. The Earl of Mansfield.
Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson, Bart.
C. E. Maurice, Esq., B.A.
B. Woodd Smith, Esq., J.P., F.S.A.
Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart.,
G.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.
George Danford Thomas, Esq., M.D.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:

Charles J. Munich, F.R.Hist.S.
8, Achilles Road, West Hampstead, N.W.

Council:

Cecil Clarke
A. R. Cowell, M.A., M.B.
E. Compson Crump
C. W. Cunnington, M.R.C.S.
E. H. Evans
W. H. Fenton
John Hayns
James P. R. Lyell
Sydney C. Mayle
E. E. Newton

1900.

Rules.

I.

The objects of the Society are the study and, as far as possible, the recording of antiquarian and historical matters, especially in regard to the Borough of Hampstead, and also, should necessity arise, the protection of any historic landmark from needless violation.

II.

The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, and an Honorary Secretary (who shall also act as Treasurer), all of whom shall be elected at the Annual Meeting.

III.

The business of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of the President, Hon. Secretary, and ten members, who shall be elected at the Annual Meeting. Any vacancy amongst the Officers or on the Council shall be filled up at the second Ordinary Meeting of the Society after the occurrence of such vacancy, due notice thereof having been given to Members. No business shall be brought before the Ordinary Meetings of the Society unless it has been previously considered by the Council and due notice thereof given to Members. Matters of special urgency may be discussed at any Ordinary Meeting of the Society, provided the consent of two thirds of the Members present be obtained.

IV.

Members shall be elected by the Council. The Annual *Minimum* Subscription shall be 5s., payable in January of each year. Each Member shall have the privilege of introducing two friends to all Ordinary Meetings of the Society.

V.

The Annual Meeting shall be held at such date as may be fixed by the Council.

VI.

These Rules shall not be altered or rescinded, except at a General Meeting specially summoned for that purpose. A Special Meeting shall be called on a written requisition, signed by not less than six Members, being sent to the Honorary Secretary, not less than fourteen days previous to the date of the desired Meeting.

Diary of Proceedings.

1900.

31st JANUARY.—Second Annual Meeting and Conversazione, Hampstead Vestry Hall, 7.30 p.m. Adoption of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet, and election of Officers and Council.

21st FEBRUARY.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Paper by REV. W. URWICK, M.A., F.R. Hist. S., on "Notes on Jack Straw, and on the Commonwealth Ministers of Hampstead."

14th MARCH.—Special Meeting, Stanfield House, 8 p.m., to consider :—
(*a*) Report of Council on Amendment of Rule III.
(*b*) Election of Member of Council, vice D. E. CHANDLER, Esq., deceased. Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. (1) Paper by C. E. MAURICE, Esq., *Vice President*, on "Abbé Morel and the Holly Place Chapel;" (2) Paper by the HON. SECRETARY, entitled, "A short History of St. Mary's, Holly Place."

11th APRIL.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Paper by JOHN WERGE, Esq., on "Two Eminent Occupants of Golder's Hill."

16th MAY.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Paper by J. G. WALLER, Esq., F.S.A., on "A Memory of Hampstead Rambles."

9th JUNE.—Outdoor Meeting, 3 p.m. (1) Visit to the Parish Church of St. Luke, Old Charlton, Kent, under the guidance of Rev. C. SWAINSON, M.A., Rector; (2) Visit to Charlton House, Old Charlton, Kent, by invitation of Sir SPENCER MARYON WILSON, Bart, *Vice-President.*

30th JUNE.—Outdoor Meeting, 3.30 p.m. Visit to Kenwood, Hampstead, by invitation of the Rt. Hon. the EARL OF MANSFIELD, *Vice-President.*

21st JULY.—Outdoor Meeting, 3.30 p.m. Visit, under the guidance of Rev. Canon A. AINGER, M.A. (*Master of the Temple*), to (1) The Temple Church; (2) The Halls of the Inner and Middle Temple.

15th SEPTEMBER.—Outdoor Meeting, 3 p.m. (1) Visit, under the guidance of G. W. POTTER, Esq., to Heath House, Hampstead Heath; (2) Visit to Foley House, Hampstead Heath, by invitation of Dr. GEO. DANFORD THOMAS, *Vice-President.*

1st OCTOBER.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Paper by Dr. G. DANFORD THOMAS, *Vice-President*, on "The Office of Coroner, past and present; with the account of a Remarkable Inquest."

21st NOVEMBER.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Paper by Dr. RICHARD GARNETT, C.B., on "Parliament Hill and Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop."

12th DECEMBER.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. (1) Election of Auditors; (2) Paper by W. J. HARDY, Esq., F.S.A., on "Hampstead Church House."

Annual Report of the Council for the Year ended 31st December, 1899.

(Adopted at the Annual Meeting, 31st January, 1900.)

In presenting their Second Annual Report, the Council have again to congratulate the Members upon the continued success of the Society, and the useful work which it has been able to perform during the past year.

The following Meetings of the Society have been held :—

25th January, 1899.—First Annual Meeting and Conversazione, Hampstead Vestry Hall, 7,30 p.m. Address by the *President*, Sir Walter Besant, Kt., M.A., F.S.A. Adoption of the Annual Report and Balance Sheet, and election of Officers and Council.

13th February, 1899.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Paper by C. E. Maurice, Esq., *Vice-President*, on "Dr. Johnson in Hampstead."

3rd March, 1899.—Extra-Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Paper by Budgett Meakin, Esq., on "The Morocco Pirates and their English Slaves."

17th March, 1899.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Paper by George Maryon Wilson, Esq., on "The Manor of Hampstead: A Sketch of Copyholds."

11th April, 1899.—Special Meeting, by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. A. Ridley Bax, Ivy Bank, Haverstock Hill, N.W., 8.15 p.m. Paper by A. Ridley Bax, Esq., F S.A., on "Monumental Brasses," illustrated by a large series of rubbings.

24th April, 1899.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Paper by the Right Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.C.L., LL.D., *Vice-President*, on "Historic Constellations of Hampstead."

8th May, 1899.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Paper by Rev. J. Kirkman, M.A., *Vice-President*, on "Hampstead in Literature."

10th June, 1899.—Outdoor Meeting, 3 p.m. (1) Visit, under the guidance of George W. Potter, Esq., to Priory Lodge; the site of the old Poor House; Holly Terrace House; Holly Hill House; and Bolton House. (2) Visit to Branch Hill Lodge, by invitation of Basil Woodd Smith, Esq., J.P., F.S.A. *Vice-President.*

24th June, 1899.—Outdoor Meeting, 2.30 p.m. Visit, by permission of the Trustees, to the Assyrian and Egyptian Galleries of the British Museum, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Kinns, F.R.A.S.

29th July, 1899.—Outdoor Meeting, 3.15 p.m. (1) Visit, under the guidance of George W. Potter, Esq., to the Old Holly Bush Assembly Rooms (the site of Romney's Studio). (2) Visit to Upper Heath (formerly the Upper Flask Tavern), by permission of the Misses Lister. (3) Visit to Fenton House (formerly called the Clock House), by invitation of G. C. Trewby, Esq.

3rd August, 1899.—Outdoor Meeting, 2.30 p.m. Visit to Hatfield Church (by permission of Rev. Lord William Cecil), and to Hatfield House and Park (by permission of the Marquis of Salisbury).

30th September, 1899.—Outdoor Meeting, 2.45 p.m. Visit, by permission of the Secretary, to the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C., under the guidance of Hubert Hall, Esq., F.S A.

11th October, 1899.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Paper by Edward M. Borrajo, Esq., on "Hampstead and a few of its Associations." The lecture was illustrated with views, ancient and modern, specially prepared and exhibited (lantern slides) by J. Walter Down, Esq. Some views of Hampstead and portraits of local celebrities, forming part of the collection of E. E. Newton, Esq. (*Member of the Council*), were also exhibited.

17th November, 1899.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Paper by Professor J. W. Hales, M.A., F.S.A., *Vice-President*, on "Primrose Hill."

13th December, 1899.—Ordinary Meeting, Stanfield House, 8.15 p.m. Election of Auditors; Exhibition of Hampstead Views, &c., by George Potter, Esq., (of Highgate); Paper by E. E. Newton, Esq., *Member of the Council*, on "A forgotten Hampstead Worthy: Josiah Boydell, Artist and Alderman."

The Council desire, in the name of the Society, to cordially thank those members and friends who, by reading papers, exhibiting views, &c.,

presiding at meetings, or providing hospitality during the outdoor visits, have materially contributed to making the gatherings of the Society so very successful. It is also gratifying to record the large attendance of members and their friends at the various meetings.

During the year just ended eighty-two new members were elected, fourteen resigned, and one was removed by death, leaving the membership on the 31st ult. at the satisfactory figure of 211. A vote of condolence with the family of the deceased member, Mr. Bernard Quaritch, was duly passed by the Council.

The receipts for the past year, including the balance of £25 17s. 5d., amounted to £116 17s. 5d., and the expenditure £73 17s. 4d., leaving a sum of £43 0s. 1d. to the Society's credit. Details of income and expenditure are furnished in the accompanying Balance Sheet. The receipts include the subscriptions of two members for 1898, of 205 members for 1899, and of two members for 1900. As was the case last year, nearly the whole of the balance in hand will be absorbed by the issue of the volume of Transactions for 1899, the publication of which will shortly be proceeded with, and a copy forwarded in due course to each qualified member in that year.

The volume of Transactions for 1898 has given, the Council are pleased to note, very general satisfaction, and copies have been presented to several public institutions and societies, such as the British Museum, Guildhall Library, Society of Antiquaries, Hampstead Central Library, &c.; whilst the press notices have invariably been of a cordial nature. New members desirous of completing their sets of the Society's Transactions may obtain copies of the 1898 volume (price 2s. 6d.) from the Hon. Secretary.

The Council desire to acknowledge with many thanks a large number of gifts towards the Society's collection, which they hope may be still further increased by presentations from members during the ensuing twelve months.

During the past year the Council applied to the Hampstead Vestry for the use of a room at one of the Branch Libraries for the purpose of Council meetings, and for the storage of the Society's belongings. The Vestry kindly allowed the Council the use, under certain conditions, of the Board Room at the Kilburn Branch Library.

The Council, having seen the need of a Museum and Art Gallery in connection with the Central Library, approached the President on the subject, and Sir Walter Besant kindly wrote a letter to the Vestry strongly advocating the idea. That body, whilst sympathising with the movement, expressed their regret that there were at present no funds available for carrying out the project.

The people of Hampstead, New Hampshire, U.S.A., having, through the Lord Mayor of London, conveyed to the Vestry of Hampstead an account of the proceedings connected with the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of their township, the Council sent, on behalf of the Society, their hearty congratulations to our namesake. With this expression of our goodwill and cordial feelings a copy of the Tranactions for 1898 was also forwarded. An interesting correspondence ensued, and the local authorities have promised to present the Society with a history of their township, which volume is in course of preparation. The particulars relating to this matter will appear in the volume of Transactions for 1899.

The dates of the indoor meetings up to May inclusive have been arranged, and have been duly notified to members. The Council have under consideration the outdoor meetings for the Summer Session, which will include visits to Ken Wood and Charlton House, by kind permission of their respective owners, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Mansfield and Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson, Bart.

During their past year of office the Council have held thirteen meetings for the enrolment of new members and the transaction of general business. A letter of thanks has been addressed to the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart., M.P., for his promise to bequeath the famous Keats relics to the Hampstead Central Library.

In conclusion, the Council earnestly trust that all the members will unite their best efforts to maintain the continued progress of the Society during the present year.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

W. H. FENTON,

Chairman.

CHARLES J. MUNICH.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

17*th January*, 1900.

Balance Sheet for the Year ended 31st December, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from last year	25	17	5
„ Subscriptions from 2 Members for the year ended 31st December, 1898	0	10	0
„ Subscriptions (in varying sums) from 205 Members for the year ended 31st December, 1899	64	17	0
„ Subscriptions from 2 Members for the year ended 31st December, 1900 (1 at 10s., 1 at 5s.)	0	15	0
„ Donation during the year 1899	0	10	0
„ Sale of Tickets (Members' friends) for Annual Meeting and Conversazione, 25th January, 1899	4	11	0
„ Sale of Photographs	1	5	6
„ Railway Fares and Refreshment Tickets for Hatfield Visit, 3rd August, 1899	14	19	0
„ Sale of 29 Copies of Transactions, 1898	3	12	6
	£116	17	5

EXPENDITURE.

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Postage (Monthly and Special Notices, Acknowledgments, Rules, &c.)	10	17	0
„ Printing and Stationery	9	8	1
„ Minute, Account, M.S., &c., Books	0	11	5
„ Purchase of Antiquarian and Historical Objects for the Society's Collection (Books, Portraits, Views, &c.)	1	3	6
„ Magazines	0	7	6
„ Newspapers	0	16	11
„ Hire of Rooms for Meetings	3	0	0
„ Gratuities to Attendants at Meetings	0	14	0
„ Expenses in connection with the Annual Meeting, 25th January, 1899 (Refreshments, Gratuities, &c.) ...	5	0	1
„ Expenses in connection with the "Hoare" picture (frame for Society's copy, carriage of painting from Stevenage and return, &c.)	0	15	7
„ Expenses in connection with the Visit to Hatfield on 3rd August, 1899 (Railway Fares, G.N.R., Refreshments, and Gratuities)	13	14	9
„ Expenses in connection with Lantern at the Meeting on 11th October, 1899	0	16	0
„ Photograph...	0	10	0
„ Expenses in connection with the issue of the Transactions for 1898 (Printing and Binding, Commission on Sales, Delivery, Postage, &c.)	26	2	6
„ Balance in hand	43	0	1
	£116	17	5

CHARLES J. MUNICH,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Audited and found correct,
E. COMPSON CRUMP.
GEO. DANFORD THOMAS, M.D.
24th January, 1900.

20th January, 1900.

Transactions at the Meetings of the Society.

Second Annual Meeting, 31st January, 1900.

THE second Annual Meeting and Conversazione of the Society was held at the Vestry Hall, Haverstock Hill, on Wednesday night, 31st January, and was well attended. Mr. Talfourd Ely, M.A., F.S.A. (Vice-President), occupied the Chair.

Mr. Charles J. Munich, Hon. Sec., read a letter from Sir Walter Besant, the President of the Society, who was to have received the guests and preside at the business portion of the proceedings, regretting that, owing to an attack of influenza, he was unable to be present. He heartily congratulated the members upon the success the Society had attained.

Letters of apology for non-attendance had also been received from the Rev. S. B. Burnaby, Mr. C. E. Maurice, Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson, Mr. E. Bond, M.P., L.C.C., (Vice-Presidents), Mr. D. E. Chandler, Mr. G. W. Potter, Mr. Frank Debenham, Rev. G. S. Streatfield, and other members.

The Annual Report and Balance Sheet, printed copies of which were in the hands of those present, were submitted by the Hon. Secretary.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. A. Ridley Bax, F.S.A., the Report and Balance Sheet, the latter being signed by the auditors, Dr. G. Danford Thomas and Mr. E. Compson Crump, were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Talfourd Ely then proposed the re-election of Sir Walter Besant as President of the Society.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Kinns, F.R.A.S., in seconding the motion, remarked that if they looked the world over they could not find a better man for the position than Sir Walter.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

Mr. E. S. Payne moved the re-election of the following gentlemen as Vice-Presidents; Mr. E. Bond, M.P., L.C.C., Rev. Sherrard B. Burnaby, M.A., Mr. Talfourd Ely, M.A., F.S.A., Prof. J. W. Hales, M.A., F.S.A., Sir Henry Harben, Mr. E. Brodie Hoare, M.P., Rev. Joshua Kirkman, M.A., Mr. J. Seymour Lucas, R.A., F.S.A., Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson, Bart., Mr. C. E. Maurice, Mr. B. Woodd Smith, J.P., F.S.A., Sir Richard Temple, G.C.S.I., &c. In addition to these he proposed the names of the Earl of Mansfield and Dr. G. Danford Thomas.

Mr. E. Bell, M.A., F.S.A., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Talfourd Ely proposed the re-election of Mr. Charles J. Munich as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Dr. C. W. Cunnington (Member of Council), in seconding this motion, said they all knew the energy, skill, and care with which Mr. Munich had carried out his duties. He had the whole control of the work of the Society, and no one could have done it more efficiently than he had. They could also feel with satisfaction that Mr. Munich enjoyed his work.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Munich said he was pleased to see that his efforts were appreciated. He had been loyally supported by the Council, and he would always be pleased to do his best for the Society.

On the motion of Mr. A. N. Butt, F.R.Hist.S., seconded by Mr. F. Lubbock Jermyn, the following members of the Council were unanimously re-elected :—Messrs. D. E. Chandler, Cecil Clarke, A. R. Cowell, C. W. Cunnington, E. H. Evans, W. H. Fenton, John Hayns, James P. R. Lyell, Sydney C. Mayle, and E. E. Newton.

The Rev. W. Urwick, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., proposed the following addition to Rule 3 :—"No business shall be brought before the ordinary meetings of the Society unless it has been previously considered by the Council and due notice thereof given to members." He proposed this addition, he said, because on one occasion when he went to an ordinary meeting of the Society to hear a paper by Prof. Hales on "Primrose Hill," he found a discussion going on with regard to the proposed Board School in John Street. Such a thing as that being sprung upon the members was not fair.

Mr. W. H. Fenton (Member of the Council), seconded the motion, remarking that the addition was supported by the Council.

Mr. G. Potter (Highgate) objected to the addition, remarking that if it were agreed to, the Council would have an absolute right of veto with regard to any matter of urgency that members wished to bring forward. On the night mentioned by Mr. Urwick, Mr. Newton, who was the member who brought forward the question mentioned, was perfectly in order, because it was a question which affected the destruction of an historical site in John Street.

Mr. A. Provost also opposed the addition, re-

marking that a question might crop up on which it was required to act promptly.

Mr. E. Almack, F.S.A., also opposed it, and moved that the question be referred back to the Council for report at the next ordinary meeting.

After some further discussion this course was adopted.

On the motion of Dr. G. Danford Thomas, seconded by Mr. James P. R. Lyell, a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to the Chairman for presiding.

Mr. Talfourd Ely having replied, asked the Hon. Secretary to convey to the President their sincere regret at his absence that evening, and their best wishes for his speedy recovery.

A very enjoyable and high-class programme of vocal and instrumental music, arranged by Dr. G. Danford Thomas, was then proceeded with. Several pianoforte solos were played by Miss Clara Blumenthal, who also joined with Mr. Jules Koopman and Mr. Maurice Koopman in two trios for violin, 'cello, and piano, by Beethoven and Mendelssohn, which were most artistically played. Two part-songs, "Matona, lovely maiden" (Orlando Lasso), and "The Song of the Vikings" (Eaton Faning), were well sung by the members of the Hampstead Choral and Orchestral Society, under the able conductorship of Mr. Jules Koopman. Miss Patricia Plowman was successful with a couple of songs, "Bid me discourse" (Bishop), and "Winds in the trees" (Goring Thomas). Miss Gertrude Werge contributed a violin solo, and Mr. Henry Holyoake won an enthusiastic encore for a delightful rendering of "The Sailor's Grave" (Sullivan). Mr. C. Kühler was also successful with "The Two Grenadiers" (Schumann).

During the evening Rev. J. Kirkman, M.A. (one of the Vice-Presidents) proposed a cordial vote of thanks,

in the name of the Society, to the artistes for their services. This was suitably acknowledged by Dr. Lucy.

Arranged on the walls of the hall was an interesting and valuable collection of prints, etc., relating to Hampstead, lent by Mr. E. E. Newton; several photos of old Hampstead lent by Mr. E. H. Evans; a number of prints, photos, etc., belonging to the Society; and a case of butterflies caught on Hampstead Heath and lent by Mr. J. E. Whiting. Light refreshments were served during the evening.

Ordinary Meeting, 21st February, 1900.

AN Ordinary Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday evening, 21st February, when Dr. G. Danford Thomas (Vice President) occupied the Chair.

After the reading of the minutes, the Hon. Secretary stated that the Council recommended that as an addition to the Rules, no business should be brought before the meetings of the Society unless it had been considered by the Council, and due notice had been given to the Members, or if it was a matter of urgency and consideration, if it was supported by a two-thirds majority.

The Chairman moved that the recommendation should be adopted.

Mr. E. E. Newton (member of Council) seconded.

Mr. George Potter (Highgate) and the Rev. W. Urwick, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., protested against the proposal as irregular.

Eventually it was agreed to consider the matter at a special meeting of the Society.

As a matter of urgency, Mr. Charles J. Munich, (Hon. Secretary), then moved the following resolution:

"That this meeting has heard with deep regret of the loss which the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society has sustained by the death of Mr. D. E.

Chandler, a most energetic and valuable member of the Council, and begs respectfully to offer its sincere sympathy and condolence to Mrs. Chandler and the members of the family in their sad bereavement."

He said that Mr. Chandler was one of the most energetic members of the Society, and one of the first to join. He was one of the best men Hampstead ever produced, and an able public man who took a great interest in the Society. Mr. Chandler worked very hard, and gave his energies and abilities to the Society just as he did to Hampstead. It was truly said of him at the Vestry that he was one of those men who had never made an enemy.

Mr. E. E. Newton seconded.

The Chairman said he made Mr. Chandler's acquaintance on a very small matter, that of the cabmen's shelter at Hampstead Heath Station. Only the previous week he had been invited by Mr. Chandler to attend a meeting of the cab shelter committee, and wrote urging that he should give up some of his outside work. He knew that Dr. Cowell, his medical adviser, had done the same, and found the greatest difficulty in keeping him in bed. He had a kind, tender heart, and took up many small matters. He died practically in harness.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. George Potter (Highgate) drew attention to an advertisement of the old Belsize Gardens exhibited at the recent Annual Meeting of the Society as a genuine one, dated 1721. He had since made enquiries and found that it was a modern production, though it was hardly a fraud, because the man who sold it did not profess that it was antique, and did not deceive anyone who knew anything about it. If anyone was foolish enough to buy it as an old advertisement it was their fault.

The Chairman said that this might open their

minds as to the genuineness of some of the apparently old documents which they saw. The bill in question, printed in very old style, was worded as follows :—

These are to give Notice, that *Belsize* is now open'd for the whole Season, and that all Things are most commodiously concerted for the Reception of *Gentlemen and* Ladies, *The Park, Wilderness, and Gardens* being wonderfully Improv'd, and fill'd with variety of Birds which compose a most melodious and Delightsome Harmony. Every Morning at Seven a Clock, the Musick begins to play and continues the whole Day thro', and Persons inclin'd to walk and divert themselves in the Morning may as cheaply breakfast there, on *Tea* or *Coffee* as in their own Chambers : And for the convenience of single Persons or Families who reside at *Hampstead*, there are Coaches prepar'd to ply betwixt the 2 places, which by the least Notice given shall attend at their Lodgings or Houses for sixpence *per passenger*, and for the *Security of his Guests* there are 12 stout Fellows compleatly Arm'd to patrol betwixt *London and Belsize* to prevent the *Insults* of *Highwaymen* or Footpads which may infest the Road.

Rev. W. Urwick, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., then read the following paper entitled, "Notes on Jack Straw; and the Commonwealth Ministers at Hampstead."

A.—Was Jack Straw ever on Hampstead Heafh or in the Neighbourhood?

In answer—

(1) We have evidence that the old Highway from the north through St. Albans to London ran across Hampstead Heath near what is now called Jack Straw's Castle. W. Camden (1551-1623), says that "in the northern edge of Middlesex the Roman Road *Watling Street* leads straight from Old Verulam (St. Albans) to London over Hampstead Heath,* and in the archives of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster is preserved a document dealing with lands at Lothersley at Hendon, in which repeated mention is made of *Watling Street*." John Norden, who lived at Hendon (1548-1625), says : "Another ancient highway which did lead to St. Alban's was over Hampstead Heath, Hendon; over Brokeley

* The road through Highgate was not made till two centuries after the Peasants' Revolt, and then by licence of the Bishop of London.—See *Park's Hampstead*, pp. 7, 8.

Hills, Sullonica, and then by Radnet, Colne Street to St. Stephen's and St. Michaels in St. Alban's." Matthew Paris says the Abbot of St. Alban's was bound to keep this highway in repair. Sullonica was probably Barnet, or lay on the hills between Barnet and Elstree.*

(2) On that memorable day of the Peasants' Rising, June 15, 1381, the day after *Corpus Christi*, a large company of townsmen and peasants, upwards of 500, came from St. Alban's and Barnet along this highway to London over Hampstead Heath. Walsingham writes :—

"When Friday dawned, that *dies irae*, that day of tribulation and distress, of calamity and misery, hardly had Mattins ended at St. Albans, when there came messengers from Barnet in greatest haste, telling how the Commons had summoned their comrades the men of Barnet and St. Albans to come, with weapons and with speed, to London ; otherwise twenty thousand would come set fire to these towns, and bring them up by force. The Abbot in terror urged them to go, and dissuade the Commons from coming down. Immediately the townsfolk and the Abbot's armed servants start together, though actuated by opposite motives. The Abbey hirelings go to hinder the Peasants' Rising ; the townsfolk go to help them." †

Again, in the *Gesta Abbatum Sancti Albani* we read :—

" On the morning following *Corpus Christi* Day, early on Friday, a great crowd gathered from St. Albans, fully 500, went by Barnet, and took with them a great part of the said town, and so to London ; and allied themselves with the felons and traitors there who had risen ; and treated with their captain, JACK STRAW, as to what they should give him to come to St. Albans, to obtain from the Abbot certain franchises, liberties and privileges. Having seen Jack Straw, and sworn allegiance to him, many returned in the evening of the same day, with a great force, and pulled down a house of the said Abbott in the said town."‡

(3) It thus is clear that the St. Albans and Barnet contingent who sympathised with Jack Straw and the Peasants' Revolt, came along the great highway, Watling Street, leading through *Sullonica*, Hendon, and over Hampstead Heath, which was in those days the Manor of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.§

Walsingham goes on to say :—

" When they were come not far from London, close by a certain Manor of the Master of the Hospital of St. John, called Heybury, they see a multitude, about 20,000 rustics and common people, who, having set fire to the most inflammable dwellings, were endeavouring

* See Ormerod's "History of Hertfordshire" ; Salmon, p. 55 ; Chauncey, and Cussans' "Cashio," p. 41.

† Walsingham's "Historia Anglicana," edited by H. T. Riley, Rolls Series, i., 458.

‡ "Gesta Abbatum Sancti Albani," edition Riley, vol. III., 298, 299.

§ See Park's "Hampstead," 192—09.

with various weapons to destroy what the fire could not consume. A certain leader of the multitude, however, John Strawe by name, presently summoned them round him apart, gathering them on an open space or common; and thereupon they made fealty to him, and swore that they would be loyal to King Richard and the Commons." *

"Heybury" or Highbury now denotes a district to the south-east of the Heath, but was in these days probably a more general designation for the Northern Heights of London. It is expressly said that Jack Straw gathered the St. Albans contingent *apart from* the multitude, and on an open space or field when he addressed them separately and gave them the oath of allegiance. André Reville in his work *Le Souleve des Travailleurs*, says:—

"John Kirkton took part in the burning of the Savoy, the houses of the Manor of Highbury, and the houses of Stephen Maynard, near Highgate. . . . The peasants of Kent and Essex marched (on the 11th) under the direction of Wat Tyler, Jack Straw, and John Ball, westward, as far as Lambeth." "And," he adds, "the St. Albans men also come to London, Wat Tyler, Jack Straw, and John Ball, meeting them. To Jack Straw, the people of St. Albans address themselves; he gives them instructions, and they swear to submit."†

Froissart says:—"Their leaders, John Ball, Jack Straw, and Wat Tyler, then marched through London attended by more than 20,000 men to the Palace of the Savoy, which is a handsome building on the road to Westminster, situated on the banks of the Thames, belonging to the Duke of Lancaster. They immediately killed the porters, passed into the house, and set it on fire. Not content with committing this outrage, they went to the house of the Knights, Hospitalers of Rhodes, dedicated to St. John of Mount Carmel, which they burnt, together with their hospital and church." ‡

Again C. M. Trevellian in his narrative says:—

"Far away to the west, beyond the burning Savoy, fire ascended from houses in Westminster. Away to the north blazed the Treasurer's Manor at Highbury."§

"The peasants of Essex came to Lambeth, near London, a Manor of the Archbishop of Canterbury, entered the houses, and destroyed a great number of the Archbishop's goods. They went in the morning to Highbury, two leagues from London to the north. Here they burnt and did much damage to the Hospitalers of St. John. Some returned

* Walsingham's "Hist. Angl.," as before, i. 458. This was the form of oath all the peasants took, the young king professing sympathy with them in their wrongs.

†André Reville, "Le Souleve des Travailleurs," pp. lxxx, 210 (Paris, 1898).

‡Froissart "Chronicles," Johnes' Translation, 1806, vol., V., p. 335.

§C. M. Trevellian, "England in the Time of Wyclif," p. 233. "English Historical Review," vol. XIII., pp. 509—522.

to London; the other part encamped in an open field (*en plein champ*) all the night of that day of *Corpus Christi*." *

Thus we have evidence that the Kent and Essex peasants made their way westward from the Tower where the Archbishop Sudbury hid, who had been really the deviser of the wicked poll-tax so hateful and oppressive to the peasants. Him they killed. They came next to the Savoy in the Strand, thence to Westminster, and even as far as Lambeth. Moreover, we find them on the Northern Heights at Heybury, and thence to Highgate, encamping for the night of *Corpus Christi* Day on an open common, where the St. Albans contingent joined them next day.

In view of these records, we are not warranted in affirming, as Professor Hales does, that "there is not the slightest evidence, nor the slightest probability that the Peasant Leader commonly called Jack Straw was ever in the neighbourhood of Hampstead Heath." . . . "On Thursday and Friday, the Insurgents had their hands full, and what should any of them be doing Hampstead way?" . . . "Clearly there was no time for Jack Straw to bend his steps to Hampstead Heath. Jack Straw and John Ball were arrested perhaps on the Saturday evening or Sunday morning, and their heads were soon exhibited by the side of Wat Tyler's on London Bridge."†

Wat Tyler we know was treacherously stabbed when summoned from his horse to an interview with the young King under pledge of safety, stabbed in the back by the Lord Mayor of London, whose dagger is still shewn as a trophy in the Mansion House, not of the cowardly murder but of the killing of the peasant leader, whose head was exhibited next day on London Bridge. But there is indisputable evidence that John Balle the Lollard preacher was tried in St. Albans a month after, and there hanged. And Jack Straw, "that most accursed Presbyter," as Walsingham designates him, was executed a fortnight after the rising.‡

The Peasants' Revolt was partly social, against the oppressions of the landlords, and partly religious. Jack Straw and John Ball were, with Wyclif, reformers before the Reformation. Wyclif himself sympathised with the movement. Macaulay Trevellian says:—

"Wyclif's other speculations were already driving him towards Presbyterianism, and he came finally to the conclusion that the higher orders of prelates, to which the 'Cæsarean clergy' belonged, were

* "English Historical Review," vol. XIII., p. 514.—Copy of a MS. written about 1592, now among the Stowe MSS., 1047, in the British Museum.

† Paper by Prof. J. W. Hales, M.A., F.S.A., "Jack Straw's Castle;" "Transactions of the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society," 1898, pp. 63—65.

‡ "Hist. Angl.," II., 9, 10. Walsingham here styles him Jack Wraw, and gives his "confession," a document which A. Reville considers suspicious. The context, however, shows that it is the peasant leader who is meant.

"Le Souleve des Travailleurs," p. lxxvi.

both unnecessary and injurious to the Church. After the murder of the Archbishop, Wyclif, much as he deprecated the act, could not refrain from remarking, that the Archbishop died in sin, holding the most secular post in the kingdom, that of Lord Chancellor."*

Again Trevellian says, "The mob slew Sudbury not so much because he was Archbishop, though that did not deter them, as because he was the Chancellor who had misgoverned the country and introduced the Poll Tax † The one exercise of his episcopal authority which counted against him had been his imprisonment of John Ball. He had exerted his power against that disturber of society only in a half-hearted manner, but it had been better for him that day, if he had burned John Wyclif alive, for John Ball had created the spirit of the rebellion, and an insult to the preacher was an insult to the thousands who hung upon his lips." (p. 236). On December 28, 1384, three years and a half after the Rising, Wyclif was struck with paralysis in Lutterworth Church. They carried him out, and on the last day of the year he died. They buried him in the churchyard where for nearly a century he was suffered to lie. Then his body, like Cromwell's, was dug up by his enemies (the ecclesiastics) and his bones thrown into the stream that flows below the village.‡

B.—The Commonwealth Ministers at Hampstead.

Passing now from the Lollards of the fourteenth century to the Commonwealth ministers of the seventeenth, one name stands out foremost as parson of the parish church of Hampstead from 1633 to 1658, namely John Sprint. He was the grandson of Dr. John Sprint, dean of Bristol, who died in 1589, and son of a minister of Thornbury in Gloucestershire, a Puritan, and of Christ Church, Oxford, who published in 1618 a book entitled "Cassandra Anglicana, the Anatomy of the Controversial Ceremonies of the Church of England," and "A Defence of a Petition for Reformation."

"Being of adversary judgment to the Ceremonies I laboured all I could against them, and abstained from the practice of them as from things simply evil. But after, having been indicted at a Quarter Sessions for refusing to conform, by some of my parish, for my fidelity in opposing their disordered life, I was occasioned to look more nearly into the state of this question—whether I might use them, the ceremonies, with my peace, not of necessity and deprivation. I asked myself whether I would rather suffer death than use them in a church

* Wyclif "De Off Regis," 27, 29, "Pol. Works," 1. 243, 4.)
M. Trevellian, "England in Wycliff's Time," p. 110.
† Froissart, II., 463.
‡Walsingham, ii., 119. M. Trevellian "England in Wyclif's Time," p. 316.

professing the foundation, and urging them as things indifferent. And whether the execution of my ministry (which was pressed on my conscience with a 'woe' if I neglected it) should not be as dear unto me as my life."*

Thus John Sprint, the father, reasoned, and continued his ministry, although his Puritan brethren published a "brief and plaine answer," to the effect, "We are obliged to affirm that the 'Book of Common Prayer' contains nothing repugnant to the Scriptures. This we cannot do." This excellent conforming Puritan had two sons in the ministry, SAMUEL, ejected from South Tidworth, Hants, in 1662, and JOHN, who became minister of Hampstead in 1633.

"The Parliamentary Survey" of 1650 (deposited in Lambeth Library), contains the following report concerning Hampstead Vicarage :—

"There is a vicaridge, with cure of souls annexed. The Lord Cambden, lord of the Mannor of Hampsted, is proprietor thereof, and owner of the grand tythes. He hath lette part of the same to Thomas Man, for nyne years ending for 1657, at £45 *per annum*, and keepeth in his own hands about £400 *per annum*, the Tythe whereof we esteem £30 *per annum*. The petty tythes of the said parish are lette by the late Lord Cambden to JOHN SPRINT, minister, for his life, and in consideration of three score pounds fine or income. The ground tythes are of hay and corne, and the petty tythes of lambs, wool, piggs, fruit, eggs, &c. There is also payable for ever to the said parish and minister thereof, a moyetie of the impropriation of Woodhorne, near Morpeth, for the County of Northumberland, which by the said JOHN SPRINT, minister, is let to Luke Killingworth for three years ending in February, 1651. And there was payable to the late king, and now to the use of the Commonwealth, £17 6s. 8d., so that the minister hath cleare butt £32 13s. 4d. There is also appertaining to the said vicarage a messuage or house, standing in the town of Hampstead with a back side or garden thereto, wherein the said minister liveth. The ground tythes now let at £45 *per annum* in our estimation are (*bona fide*), worth but £40 *per annum*, the tythe of the said £400 in the lord's hands, £30 *per annum*, the petty tythes *per annum* £10. The said £32 13s. 9d. issuing clear out of the aforesaid impropriation of Woodhorne in the County of Northumberland; the messuage or vicarage is worth £5 *per annum*. And the said Lord Cambden now payeth for his lordship's tythes to the said minister £50 *per annum* according to agreement with the State upon compounding for his delinquency. The said JOHN SPRINT, a curate and minister there, presented by the Lord of the Manor, admitted and settled according to law, having for his salary the said £5 *per annum* paid by the said Lord

* Cassandra Anglicana, by John Sprint, London, 1618, 4to.

Cambden, only during his lordship's life; the £32 13s. 4d. issuing out of the said impropriation of Woodhorne. And he dwells in the said messuage. The right of presentation is in the Lord of the Manor, which is the said Lord Cambden. There is no chapel of ease nor need of any; the parish church is well and conveniently situated for the ease of the said parishioners, and the said JOHN SPRINT, minister, performs the cure there. We humbly conceive his maintenance too small, being but fourscore and £13 13s. 4d. *per annum*, he having a great charge of children." *

JOHN SPRINT, M.A., of Oxford, was licenced to the cure as perpetual curate at Hampstead on 17th December, 1633,† though his predecessor, JOHN PADDY, whose assistant he probably was, lived for six years after, till 1639, and was buried at Hampstead, October, 2, 1639. Sprint's Puritan views did not escape criticism and persecution, for on the 31st of August, 1642, there is a Record of the indictment of JOHN SPRINT (he being at large) *pro non dicendo Librum Communis Predicationis*, "for not reading the Book of Common Prayer." And on the 4th September, four days after, there was a "True Bill that at Hampstead on the said day and afterwards until the day of taking this Inquisition, JOHN SPRINT, of the said parish, clerk, was the minister of the parish church of Hampstead in the County of Middlesex, and did not say and use all the common and open prayer in the said parish church, in such order and form as are mentioned in a certain book entitled "the Book of Common Prayer and Service of the Church of England by Act of Parliament, 5th and 6th of Edward VI., with alterations and additions made thereto by the statute of 1st Elizabeth; and that the aforesaid JOHN SPRINT refused to say and use the aforesaid common and open prayer." ‡

In spite of the care of his opponents in thus minutely wording the charge against him, that he did not use *all* the portions, after a certain order, and according to a certain edition of the Prayer Book, JOHN SPRINT escaped; for "at the finding of the Bill, John Sprint was at large; but afterwards at the Gaol Delivery of December 7th, 1642, he put himself 'Not Guilty,' and afterwards, to wit, at the Gaol Delivery of 13th January, 18th Charles I,, 1642-3, he was found 'Not Guilty' by a jury." §

That John Sprint was still harrassed after this acquittal, appears from an entry four months after in the "Journals of the House of Commons," *die Martis*, 20th May, 1643; "Ordered that the humble

* "Parliamentary Survey," 1650, Lambeth Library, vol. 12 Middlesex, folio 168. sqq.

† Park, p. 224.

‡ "Middlesex Sessions Rolls," Vol. III., p.p. 83, 84.

§ G.D.R., 5 October, 18 Charles I., "Middlesex Sessions Records," III. p. 84.

petition of Jo SPRINTE, minister of Hampstead in the County of Middlesex be referred to the consideration of the Committee for Plundered Ministers." Park has disfigured this part of his otherwise admirable work by adopting the coarse slander of the day by Anthony Wood and Hudibras against the Commonwealth ministers; and he speaks of the "Committee for Plundered Ministers" as "that piece of mockery." It was appointed by the Parliament of England the last day of the year, 1642, "for the relief of such Godly and well affected ministers as have been plundered, and what malignant clergymen have benefices in and about the town whose benefices being sequestered may be supplied by others who may receive their profits." "RICHARD BAXTER testifies that in all the counties which he knew six to one that were sequestered were by the oaths of witnesses proved insufficient or scandalous or guilty of drunkenness and swearing. This I know will displease the party, but I am sure that this is true." *

Park has a note regarding the Records of the Proceeding of the Committee for Plundered Ministers, to this effect:—

"There are eight folio volumes of their proceedings in the Bodleian Library, but they do not commence before July, 1645. My obliging friend, Mr. Philip Bliss, of St. John's College, was at the trouble of turning over every page of these books twice, but Hampstead was not mentioned in any part of the MS." I have discovered the following† :—

"An ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament for settling an increase of maintenance upon diverse ministers within the County of Middlesex :—

Bee it ordayned by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament by the authority of the same, that for the present support and maintenance of godly, painsfull and learned ministers in the towns and parishes in the County of Middlesex and the other places hereafter named, the several tythes, profitts, rents, and yearly grants of money mentioned in this ordinance bee allowed and payed to the respective incumbents, viccars, and other ministers which now are or hereafter shall be settled to officiate in the respective parishes and places hereafter mentioned, viz. :—

Hampsteade.— To JOHN SPRINT, clerke, and such other person or persons as from tyme to tyme shall be settled to officiate in or bee Viccars of the Parishe of Hampsteade in the said County besides the usual profitts of the Vicarage—these being about £45 *per annum*—the yearly summe of £50 out of the Rectory impropriate thereto, and the

* "Baxter's Life," 74; Neal's "History of the Puritans," III., 27.

† "Bodleian Proceedings of Committee for Plundered Ministers," 322 ol. 327, 328.

tythes and profitts thereunto belonging sequestered from the Lo. Viscount Camden delinquent.

An ordinance of the Lords and Commons in Parliament.*

Again, August 18, 1645.

"Resolved that the yearly summe of £60 shall be allowed out of the rectory impropriate of Hampsteade sequestered from ye lord Campden to Mr. JOHN SPRINT minister of Hampsteade for an increase of his maintenance, there being heretofore but £45 a yeare issuing out of certain lands in Northumberland of late wholly unpaid." †

1653, July 21 (30) Order on the report from the minister and other persons in Hampstead, Middlesex, concerning the discountenance given by Colonel Downes to the collection of charity for the relief of the poor of Marlborough,‡ who were undone by fire,—that the ministers and officers continue to collect the voluntary gifts of the people; and Council will take special notice of all persons who give opposition to the work; and have a great sense of what Col. Downes has done in obstructing the business." §

Park gives certain extracts from the Hampstead Register of Marriages:—*e.g.*, "Robert Hobson and Eliz. Clarke were married by a Justice and by Mr. Sprint." "Daniel Roberts and Christian Page were married by Justice Roberts, December 31, 1655." And he adds "there are other marriages in the Register of the following year by Justice Nicolls, Sir John Woleston, &c."

He evidently was ignorant of the law which at that time made it necessary for a J.P. to be present at a marriage, just as now we have the Registrar.

"All such persons intending to be married should come before some Justice of the Peace within the said County, City or Town, and should bring a certificate and sufficient proof of the consent of their parents or guardians if under age. The marriage shall be performed before some J.P., in the presence of two or more credible witnesses." **

"May 5, 1656. Whereas Baptist Lord Noel and Richard Viscount Campden by indenture dated 10 March 1646 hath conveyed £50 a year out of the Manor of Hampsted in the County of Middlesex in trust for the minister of Hampsted aforesaid. In pursuance of the said conveyance of the Trust in us reposed, it is ordered that Mr. JOHN SPRINT, minister of Hemsted aforesaid, approved according to the ordinance for approbation of publique preachers, doe and he is hereby appointed from time to time to take and receive to his own use the said yearly sum of

* N.B.—No date; but that before is 7 October, 1644, that following, 8 July, 1645.

† Bodleian Library. "Plundered Ministers," 322, fol. 6.

‡ "Calendar of S. P. Dom. Inter. 165$\frac{2}{3}$, Vol. XXXVIII. p. 40.

§ Marlborough in Wiltshire was besieged during the Civil War, and after wards, in 1653, almost destroyed by fire.

** Scobell, *Acts*, 1653, *cap.* 6, pp. 236, 7.

£50 out of the proffits aforesaid, for such time as he shall discharge the Duty of the minister of the said place, or untill further order of these Trustees, together with all arrears thereof to him due out of the premises since he became minister of Hamsted aforesaid; provided that this order bee first entered with the auditor.

Jo. Thorowgood, Jo. Humfrey, Rd. Hall, Jo. Pococke, Ri. Sydenham." *

The last notice we have of this much burdened and harrassed minister who lived and brought up his family in Hampstead from 1633 to 1658—twenty-five years—is the Register of his death and burial in the Parish Register.

"John Sprint minister of this place, was buried October 19, 1658," just forty days after the death of the Great Protector of England, Oliver Cromwell. Park adds:—"After this the benefice appears to have been vacant four years." But we have discovered a record of the appointment of "Gwalter Adams to this Vicarage on the 31st December, 1658, upon a presentation from Baptist Lord Noel and Hicks, Baron of Ridlington and Ilmington, and Viscount Campden, and Certificates from Dan. Cox, John Bachiler and Nath. Ingelo." †

The name of Walter Adams occurs in Newcourt and is given by Park,‡ but as following Robert Blacklay, A.M., who was licenced 7 March, 1662-3. This is evidently an error. Walter Adams immediately succeeded Sprint and continued as minister until his ejectment in 1662-3, when Robert Blacklay, a conformist, was put in his place. Walter Adams is, therefore, to be added to the number—2,000 and upwards—of those who rather than violate conscience by submitting to to the subscription "of assent and consent to all and everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer," gave up their livings, and went out penniless into the wilderness of persecuted life.§

Among the distinguished men living in Hampstead during the Commonwealth must be named Chief Baron Wylde, whose daughter married Lord Delaware's son, June 16, 1645. John Wylde—called Sergeant Wilde—had certain cases against the tenants of Belsize, and an order from Parliament required them "to pay their rents to no other than to the said Sergeant Wilde until the Committee take further order concerning the same to whom they should be paid."

Mr. John Hayns (Member of Council), moved a

* Lambeth Library, "Augmentations," vol. 970, fol. 130.
† Lambeth MSS., "Augmentations," 999, No. 509.
‡ p. 224.
§ "Journals of the Commons," III., 142, Sat. 24 July, 1643.

vote of thanks to the lecturer which Mr. W. H. Fenton (Member of Council) seconded.

Mr. E. E. Newton mentioned that he possessed a book entitled "A Beam of Divine Glory," by a minister of Hampstead named Edward Pearce, dated October 3rd, 1672.

The Chairman said he was struck by the immense amount of labour called for by the paper. It was by taking evidence gained from different points of view that they arrived at the line of truth and the actual facts.

The vote was carried unanimously.

The Rev. W. Urwick said that probably the Edward Pearce was a Nonconformist Minister who had gathered a congregation together at Hampstead.

After some announcements by the Hon. Secretary, the Rev. W. Urwick moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Mr. E. H. Evans seconded, and this was agreed to, the Chairman's response closing the proceedings.

Special Meeting, 14th March, 1900.

ON the 14th March a Special Meeting in connection with the Society was held in the lecture room at Stanfield House, High Street, under the Chairmanship of Mr. John Hayns, a Member of the Council.

The first business of the special meeting was to discuss the report of the Council submitted to the last ordinary meeting as follows :—The Council at their last meeting carefully considered the proposed addition of Rule III. which had been referred to them by the Annual Meeting, and they recommend the Society to adopt the addition of which the Rev. W. Urwick had given notice, viz. : "No business shall be brought before the ordinary meetings of the Society unless it has been previously considered by the Council and due notice thereof given to the members." They would suggest that thereafter should follow these words : "Matters of special urgency may be discussed at any ordinary meeting of the Society, providing a two-thirds majority of the members present be obtained."

The Rev. W. Urwick, F.R.Hist.S., moved, and

Mr. Pye seconded, that the addition proposed by the Rev. W. Urwick be adopted, and this was agreed to.

Dr. C. W. Cunnington moved, and Mr. A. Provost seconded, the adoption of the Council's suggestion, and this was also agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. G. Potter (Highgate), seconded by Mr. E. M. Borrajo, a further addition to the rule was passed, to the effect that a special meeting should be convened on the signed requisition of six members given fourteen days before the date of such proposed meeting.

The next business was the election of a Member of the Council in the place of the late Mr. D. E. Chandler.

Two nominations for the vacancy had been received by the Hon Secretary, viz., Mr. E. S. Payne, nominated by Mr. E. E. Newton, and Mr. E. Compson Crump, nominated by Mr. F. Lubbock Jermyn.

Mr. Payne having withdrawn, Mr. Crump was unanimously elected.

Ordinary Meeting, 14th March, 1900.

An Ordinary Meeting of the Society was then held at which the following paper was read by Mr. C. E. Maurice (Vice President), on "Abbé Morel and the Holly Place Chapel."

When a small corner of the world, and the life of an otherwise obscure person come into passing contact with one of the great events in

the history of the world, it is extremely difficult for a local chronicler to know exactly where to begin, or how much to say. One feels on the one hand how interesting it is to feel that Hampstead was affected by the French Revolution, and that in a way it contributed to check the wilder excesses of that movement by preventing them from destroying some lives that were valuable to France, and yet on the other hand we feel that our predecessors in the village were at most a very small fly on the wheel of the great events, and that the fly's autobiography, apart from the coach, must seem rather dull.

Abbé Morel, who is the chief figure in the Hampstead part of the story, was born in 1766 in the parish of St. Mary Magdalene in the Norman town of Verneuil. His father was a flax merchant and his mother was of English descent. His profession seems to have been very early decided on for he received the tonsure when he was only about sixteen. He soon attracted the attention of his bishop who appointed him to the Church of St. Justus in the town of Bourg, and he was afterwards made Maître de Conference of Philosophy in the Grand Seminary at that town. This appears to be the title given to a lecturer at a university, and seems to imply considerable dignity in such an institution as the Bourg Seminary. It was while he was in this position that the Abbé came into collision with the leaders of the French Revolution. The corruptions of the Church and the connection of so many of the leading clergy with the Court in its worst stages had tended to alienate the sympathies of the people from it; and the teaching of the philosophers of the eighteenth century had strengthened the belief that the clergy were necessarily opposed to liberty. Along with this there was the sense that an institution dependent on a Foreign Power must be dangerous to the State. So the first object of the reformers of the Church at the time of the Revolution was to bring it more completely under the control of the State. They confiscated the endowments which took the form of lands and houses, abolished tithes, and offered the priests instead, salaries paid by the Government on condition of an oath being taken by the holders of these salaries to obey the Constitution.

I will give you the impressions of the effect of this Constitution by two writers, neither of them partisans of the clergy, both in different ways and degree, inclined to think the Revolution a gain to the world. The first passage is from a translation of Lamartine's "History of the Girondists."

"Instead of an Emancipation they (the Constituent Assembly) made a compact with the power of the clergy, the dreaded influences of the Court of Rome and the inveterate habits of the people. They contented themselves with relaxing the chain which bound the State to the Church; their duty was to have snapped it asunder. The throne was chained to the altar; they desired to chain the altar to the throne.

It was only displacing tyranny,—oppressing conscience by law instead of oppressing law by conscience."

Then after describing the settlement as I have done above, Lamartine proceeds: "The Constitution comprised articles which affected the spiritual supremacy and administrative privileges of the Court of Rome. Catholicism became alarmed and protested; consciences were disturbed. The Revolution, until then exclusively political, became schism in the eyes of a portion of the clergy and the faithful. Amongst the bishops and the priests, some took the civil oath, which was the guarantee of their existence; others refused or, after having taken it, retracted. This gave rise to trouble in many minds, agitation in consciences, division in the temples. The great majority of parishes had two ministers, the one a Constitutional priest, salaried and protected by the Government, the other refractory, refusing the oath, deprived of his income, driven from the Church, and raising altar opposing altar in some clandestine chapel, or in the open field. These two ministers of the same worship excommunicated each other, the one in the name of the Constitution, and the other in the name of the Pope and the Church. The population was also divided according to the greater or lesser degree of revolutionary spirit prevailing in the province. In cities and the more enlightened districts the Constitutional worship was exercised almost without dispute. In the open country and the less civilized departments, the priest who had not taken the oath became a consecrated tribune, who, at the foot of the altar, or in the elevation of the pulpit, agitated the people and inspired it, in all the horror of a Constitutional and schismatic priesthood, with hatred of the Government which protected it. This was not actually persecution or civil war, but the sure prelude to both."

Carlyle writes on the same subject from a different point of view.

"Scarcely after fifteen months debating can a Civil Constitution of the clergy be so much as got to paper, and then for getting it into reality, alas! such Civil Constitution is but an agreement to disagree. It divides France from end to end, with a new split, infinitely complicating all the other splits; Catholicism, what of it is there is left, with the cant of Catholicism raging on the one side, and sceptic Heathenism on the other, both, by contradiction waxing fanatic. What endless jarring of refractory hated priests, and constitutional despised ones; of tender consciences, like the King's, and consciences hot-seared, like certain of his Peoples; the whole to end in Feasts of Reason and a war of La Vendée."

Amongst the other Ecclesiastical institutions that were suppressed at this time was the Grand Seminary at Bourg at which Abbé Morel taught. The Abbé does not seem to have mixed much in the contests; for he retired quietly to his father's house, and though he steadily refused to take the oath to the Constitution he does not seem at first to have

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excited much personal animosity. Indeed, the great gentleness of his disposition seems to have impressed most people. But events were stirring up new hatred against the clergy. The Royalist insurrection in La Vendée was as Carlyle implies, looked on as mainly their work, and the special favour shown by the King to the priests who had refused the oath to the Constitution strengthened the suspicions felt both against them and him. At last the invasion of France by the allied Kings brought things to a crisis ; then followed the attack on the Tuileries and the deposition of the King; and in the very next month came the massacres in Paris, in which so many priests were slaughtered. This was followed by other massacres ; and all priests who still refused the oath were ordered to leave France. So on the 5th September, 1792, the Abbé Morel received his passport and set out with several other priests for England. They were often in danger from the mob on their way to the coast; but they at last safely landed in Sussex. Several leading Englishmen were already preparing for their reception, among whom the most active were Dr. Walker King, afterwards Bishop of Rochester, and Mr. afterwards Sir John Wilmot. Committees were formed and settlements organised not only in Sussex but also in Winchester and the Channel Islands. Relief came in pretty quickly though not enough to meet all the demands. We soon find expressions of discontent from the most eminent of all the champions and friends of the French Royalists. In the very month after this, the landing above referred to, Edmund Burke writes "Things in the Committee of Refugees are not going at all as I wished. Their plan is wrong but this is unalterable. However, we go on as to the money very tolerably for the time." What it was that Burke objected to, and how he proposed to remedy the mistakes are tolerably clear from a letter to his son, Richard.

"I think their re-entry into France is desperate : and that, therefore, whilst we have £10,000 in hand, we ought to think of making some permanent establishment for them. The £10,000, if we can avoid breaking upon it, will do this perfectly. I see no place for them but America, nor any better place in America than Maryland, already much of a Catholic Colony, and where that Church already has a good estate. There they might make two or three convents, and live according to some rule, cultivating the land with their own hands, and the help of a few slaves, and in a little time, they would be at their ease. I ventured to tell them that you would grant them a quantity of your land in the Isle of St. John's. This would be good both for them and for you. On recollection the place is too cold and too poor for them. When I say I proposed it to *them* I am incorrect. I only spoke of it as a speculation to Dr. Moylan. But I must confess, if they like it, I should be glad you had them, for, though they are a male population, and must soon wear out, yet they would for some time be sufficiently reunited, and their

settlement would draw many others to them, as such monasteries have always done, and must do."

This curious letter with its uncertainties and sudden changes of purpose and strange unexpected suggestions, gives a vivid picture of the difficulties which the friends of the Refugees had to meet. But in spite of the growing numbers and needs of the refugee clergy, there were several who did not rely on mere charitable relief for assistance; and Abbé Morel seems to have chiefly supported himself by giving lessons in private families. The air of Sussex did not, however, suit Abbé Morel and he decided to move to London. Chapels for the refugees were starting up all over London. The chapels in Soho Square, Fitzroy Square, St. George's in the Fields, and in Somers Town, were specially known, while the foundations of one in Little George Street, Portman Square, were dug by French noblemen. Abbé Morel soon heard of the number of French families who had come to Hampstead, and also of the English Roman Catholics who were providing religious instruction for the refugees. He therefore decided to come to Hampstead, and in 1796 he began his ministrations in Oriel House, Church Row, which was then the property of Mr. Joseph Webb, son of a Sir Thomas Webb. Oriel House at that time shut in Church Row at the bottom, and was distinguished by the painted oriel windows which gave it its name. But when it was first built it had no staircase, and this defect was specially remedied by a lady who was interested in the refugees. Abbé Morel was not, however, wholly dependent on his salary as chaplain to the refugees, for he also taught French in several English families. Gradually affairs quieted down in France, and it became possible for many of the refugees to return to their homes. By this time, however, Morel had become so popular with the English Roman Catholics, and his knowledge of our language had become so complete that he was persuaded to remain in Hampstead and preach to his English friends.

Apparently he was also recognised as something of an antiquarian, for Mr. Park speaks of a suggestion which he received from the Abbé while composing his History of Hampstead. So great indeed was his popularity, either as a teacher or preacher or both, that the number of Roman Catholics in Hampstead steadily increased, and it was found that the accommodation at Oriel House had become too small for the needs of the congregation. So on 22nd May, 1814, a committee meeting was held at Oriel House, in which seven Roman Catholic gentlemen took part, of whom a Mr. Lescher and Mr. Kelly seem to have been the most active and prominent. This Committee resolved "That the apartments now occupied as a chapel are totally insufficient for the accommodation of the increased number of Catholics residing in Hampstead and its vicinity, and the families who resort to it in the summer season, and that it has, therefore become necessary to make every exertion to raise a proper and convenient place of worship."

After the resolving to raise money for a new chapel and thanking the Abbé for his past services, the Committee drew up an appeal in which they not only refer to the causes for this appeal which were mentioned above, but also mention "the many labouring people who reside in the neighbouring villages where there is no chapel;" and they also add that "the far greater number of the congregation is composed of poor labouring people." This statement as Canon Purcell suggests to me, refers to the large number of Irish haymakers who used then to come up to work in the fields of this village.

By the end of the year this Committee had bought a piece of freehold land, in the place then known as Holly Walk, but now as Holly Place. In this connection Mr. Maurice mentioned incidentally that it would be interesting if some one, Mr. Whiting for instance, would find out for them the reason for the word "holly" occurring so frequently in Hampstead.

In September, 1815, the same Committee met again at Mr. Kelly's house—then and now known as Frognal House. They then accepted a contract of building under certain conditions. Difficulties however arose about the way in which the work was begun, the builder refused to complete his work; and finally the entry in the records of the Chapel, states "that a respectable Catholic builder in Holborn made the necessary alterations; and it is but justice to say," here adds the secretary, "that he has done everything he was employed in with credit to himself and to the general satisfaction of the gentlemen concerned."

The Committee of the Chapel were naturally anxious to connect their work with the historical past of Hampstead, and finding that in old times there had been in Hampstead a chapel which was an annex to the parochial Church of St. Mary at Hendon, the Committee decided that the Chapel in Holly Walk should also be dedicated to the Virgin. The Abbé Morel was of course made priest of the Chapel, though as he grew older he was assisted by the Rev. J. Le Tellier, who had made a great name as one of the leading orators among the French emigrant clergy. Of the impression which Abbé Morel produced on his congregation, the best proof may be the one portrait ever painted by the eminent artist whose name has been given to the house in which we meet. Clarkson Stanfield was a regular attendant of the Abbé Morel's ministrations, and he has, as you see, reproduced his pastor's face for the benefit not only of his congregation but of us also. (Mr. Maurice here pointed out to the audience a painting of Abbé Morel by the eminent artist, Clarkson Stanfield, who presented the Mission with the picture. That picture, he said, had been kindly lent for their inspection by the Very Rev. Canon Purcell). But two little incidents are preserved, one of which shows that the Abbé was one of those who impress even casual observers, while the other suggests that even after the return of the émigrés to France, some of the most distinguished still cherished a special reverence for the Abbé.

In 1819, a newly married woman who had recently come to Hampstead, was walking with her husband, when they met a foreign gentleman who so much impressed the Englishman with his stately bearing as to compel him to touch his hat almost involuntarily. The foreign gentleman at once took off his hat, and whenever he met that couple afterwards he stopped and spoke to them. One day as the same woman was coming past Holly Hill she saw a carriage standing at the bottom, and looking up the hill, she saw her friend, the Abbé, coming down bareheaded, and escorting two handsomely dressed foreign ladies. As the elder lady was handed into the carriage she kissed the Abbé's hand and shed tears. As the woman was watching this scene someone standing by said to her, "That is the Duchesse d'Angoulene."

After I had written this account I received from our colleague, Mr. Basil Woodd Smith, a communication which illustrates the saying "Like master like maid," and which further brings out the importance to which I referred once before of thus using every opportunity of picking up antiquarian knowledge in the most unlikely quarters.

Mr. Maurice here read the following communication he had received from Mr. B. Woodd Smith :—

"There lately died at Hampstead Mrs. Ann Roberts, aged 93 years, who was for 36 years housekeeper to the late Rev. Abbé Morel. It was Mrs. Roberts that took the sacred plate from the sacristy of Duke Street Chapel, Lincoln's Inn Fields, when Lord George Gordon's rioters were trying to burn down the Chapel. She took them to the Priest that was hiding at the Ship Tavern, at the corner of Turnstile, Gate Street, Holborn, and as he was fasting, he said Mass, in thanksgiving for the preservation of the Blessed Sacrament and the sacred vessels, in a room on the first floor, upon an altar-stone laid on a table with one cloth doubled three times, two candles and a cross, and a small missal which the Priest took out of his pocket; and Mrs. Roberts served the Mass."

But this communication when taken in connection with a rumour which I have since heard, illustrates the speed with which legends intrude on history in connection with remarkable men and events. I have heard a story that Abbé Morel had at one time to hide in a room in the Spaniards to protect himself from persecution. This seems extremely improbable, and at the same time the legend seems easy of explanation. I say it is improbable because, though bigotry and rudeness are unfortunately confined to no period, I do not find that the émigrés suffered any regular persecution at any period. Some cases of rudeness no doubt there were and some outbursts of prejudice directed I suspect rather against them as "foreigners" than as Roman Catholics. I say this because there is a curious passage in the Essays of the third Lord

Shaftesbury which shows that even the French Huguenots were ridiculed by the populace at Bartholomew's Fair. But in all probability the legend arose from a confusion with Mrs. Roberts's reminiscences of the Lord George Gordon Riots. Every reader of "Barnaby Rudge" will remember the attack of the rioters on the inn which plays so prominent a part in that story; and that attack is but the Dicken's version of the historical attack on the Spaniard's Inn. Here then we have an easy explanation of the legend in the natural confusion of an old lady's mind between the events of her youth and of her later life; and there seems to me something rather touching in the thought that she had so entwined her affections round her master that he necessarily became the hero of any legend which formed itself in her mind.

Thus admired and respected both by his countrymen and foreigners, the Abbé worked on at the Chapel until he was, with one exception, the only remaining representative in England of the band of French clergy who had landed on our shores in 1792. The last entry which he has made in the minute book of the Holly Place Chapel records the presentation to the Chapel of a larger organ than had been hitherto used there. This presentation was made by the priest of St. Aloysius's Chapel in Somer's Town. In 1848 his failing sight and growing weakness compelled him to resign his chaplaincy; but the distinction which the Chapel had now attained in the English Catholic world is shown by the fact that in the very next year, Dr. (afterwards Cardinal) Wiseman was appointed a Trustee of the Chapel. In 1852 the Abbé died, requesting that nothing but his name and the important dates of his life should be put on his grave.

I am sorry that I have been unable to find more than these meagre materials for the subject of this essay; but I think we must be able, even from them to form a picture of a dignified and loveable man. A man who gave up his position in his own country for conscience sake, and who in the terribly trying position of an exile and in a time when religious and political feeling was specially excited, gained the respect of foreigners, while retaining the deep reverence of his own countrymen, such a man is a citizen of whom Hampstead may be proud. And let me remind you he was one of what may be called the second great flood of emigrants for conscience sake who came to our shores for refuge. At the close of the seventeenth century we had the fugitive Protestants; then at the close of the eighteenth century we had the fugitive Roman Catholics; in our own day we have had the third immigration of the fugitive Christians of Armenia. All have come as pauper aliens; all have contributed something of dignity and beauty to our national life. To the past we owe many a noble name in our annals, not the least remarkable being that of that great man, Dr. Martineau, so recently lost to us. The value of the third emigration we can hardly yet estimate; but I fully hope it too will leave traces of earnest piety and zealous industry

and real ability among us. The second immigration, of course, left less mark because so many returned to France in quieter times; but the life we have been considering shows what we owe to its influence, and considering all these things, may we not hope that the day will never come when we shall cease to apply to our country the description which the American poet once claimed for his:—

> "She whose free latch-string never was drawn in,
> Against the poorest child of Adam's kin."

That will be a glory for us far greater than any that can be won on fields of battle.

In conclusion Mr. Maurice spoke of his indebtedness to Canon Purcell for much of his information, and also mentioned that the subject of his essay had been commenced by Mr. Munich, who, however, had retired from the task in his favour. Mr. Munich, had, however, he knew, many supplementary facts to add to what had been said.

In addition to the portrait referred to, there were also on view a drinking cup, a plate, and a holy water stoup, formerly owned and used by the Abbé, and two photographs of the interior of the Chapel, all of which had also been lent by Canon Purcell.

Mr. C. J. Munich (Hon. Sec.) then read a paper entitled "A Short History of St. Mary's, Holly Place."

In 1157 Pope Adrian IV. (who was named Nicholas Breakspear and was the only Englishman ever raised to the Papal throne), confirmed by a Bull, the concessions made to Westminster Abbey by Edward the Confessor. This Bull also ratified to the Abbey the possession of other estates, amongst which was the "Villa de Hamsted." In 1477 Pope Sixtus IV. issued a Bull (to be seen amongst the Lambeth MSS.) enjoining upon the monks the obligation of providing a chaplain to serve "the chapell of the Blessed Virgin at Hamstede." The old parish church known as St. Mary's, Hampstead, existed till 1745, when the present parish church was erected and dedicated to St. John. The old

dedication of St. Mary's has, however, been continued by the little church, a brief sketch of whose history I propose to place before you.

In 1796, the Abbé Morel, whose remains repose under the porch of St. Mary's, came to Hampstead and founded the mission. The circumstances under which he came to this country have been already so ably narrated to you by Mr. Maurice that I need only mention that in 1796 the Abbé settled in Hampstead. He opened a little chapel, Oriel House, Church Row, where he fulfilled the duties of his priestly office until he erected the present little edifice in Holly Place in 1816. In 1815 a subscription was opened for building a suitable chapel, the contract for the building was agreed upon in the same year, and within twelve months the work was completed. The Chapel was solemnly blessed on August 17th, 1816, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Poynter, Bishop of Helia, and Vicar Apostolic of the London District, and the next day it was opened for public worship. The deeds of the Chapel were duly executed on August 14th, 1817, there being nine trustees.

The Chapel as it now stands accommodates about 250 persons. It is built in the renaissance style of architecture and consists of a nave. The vestibule contains several monumental tablets, and on the left of the entrance is the sacristy which is in the Presbytery. The little Church has undergone various repairs and alterations since its opening in 1816, especially in 1825, when more than £300 was spent upon it. The fine altar-piece of the Assumption, was presented to the Mission by Mr. Armstrong, who brought it from the Continent. An organ by Bishop, valued at £150, was also given by a friend of Abbé Morel's, the Rev. F. Holdstock, of the Catholic Church in Somers Town, as a mark of his affection and esteem for the congregation of St. Mary's and their devoted pastor. Again in 1850 the church was repaired, and various improvements were made in the interior. Over the western door a belfry was erected, and for the first time a bell was rung in St. Mary's. In 1850 a statue of the Virgin and Child in Caen stone was placed in a large niche over the western door. These additions and repairs were made at a cost of £200. One of the most graceful of modern sepulchral monuments executed by Mr. Wardell, who was a member of the Church at the time of Father Morel's death, was erected by the congregation at the end of the edifice to the memory of the respected Abbé. During the rectorship of Monsignor Eyre, who presented the handsome "Stations of the Cross" (oil paintings from Belgium), the Church was again embellished and repaired. During the pastorate of Mgr. Eyre, Clarkson Stanfield, who was one of the members of the congregation, painted a fine portrait of Abbé Morel and presented it to the Mission. This beautiful painting, the only portrait ever executed in oils by Stanfield, has been kindly lent for exhibition at this meeting by the Very Rev. Canon Purcell, the present Rector of St. Mary's. In 1878, the whole of the interior of the Church was considerably altered and beautified, at the cost of several

hundred pounds, raised by the parishioners. Two new side altars of stone, with carved wood portals and arched altar pieces (the gift of two friends) were erected. The entire work was carried out under the direction of Messrs. Gilbert Scott, W. Bodley, and T. F. Garner, the well-known architects. Both the new altars were consecrated by Dr. Weathers, Bishop of Amycla, and the Church was afterwards re-opened with due ceremony by the late Cardinal Manning. The centenary commemoration of the founding of the Mission took place in July, 1896, when his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, presided over the ceremonies. It was in this beautiful little Church that the celebrated actress, Miss Mary Anderson, was married to M. de Navarro.

We will now turn for a few moments to the lives of those pastors to whom the interests of this little Church have been entrusted. For 56 years Abbé Morel had sole charge of the Mission, assisted for a portion of the time by Abbé James Le Tellier, and later on by the Abbé Barbedienne. In 1844 the infirmities of age began to tell upon the Abbé, and at his own request the Bishop appointed Rev. F. Parkinson as second chaplain. At this time new trustees were appointed and several changes were made in the management of the Mission. In 1852, the good Abbé worn out by old age, calmly and peacefully passed away, having attained his 87th year. For several years before his death he had been compelled to withdraw from the active work of the pastorate. He was buried on the 6th May in the place he had chosen in the porch of St. Mary's. A marble slab was placed over the grave by his devoted friend, Miss Sullivan, of the Mansion, Frognal, bearing a simple inscription composed by the Abbé himself, many years before his death.

Rev. F. Parkinson continued for a short time to have charge of the Mission, but in 1853, his successor, Rev. John Walsh, of St. Mary's, Moorfield's, was appointed by the late Cardinal Wiseman. In 1855, Father Walsh, who was a zealous priest, was made Missionary Rector of Hampstead, but he did not long survive his appointment for he died in 1859. He was succeeded by the late Very Rev. Monsignor Eyre, brother to the Archbishop of Glasgow. This good priest was not only esteemed by his own flock, but by many of the non-Catholics of Hampstead. Mgr. Eyre died in January, 1871, and was succeeded by the present Rector, Very Rev. Canon Arthur Dillon Purcell, who took possession on the 21st April, 1871. In 1879 he completed the 25th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, and in 1881 was nominated by Pope Leo XIII., a Canon of the Metropolitan Chapter of Westminster. On both these occasions he was the recipient of an illuminated address and a purse of gold. In April, 1896, Canon Purcell, who enjoys the respect of the people of Hampstead, amongst whom he has lived for many years, completed 25 years as Rector of the Mission.

To return to the Church, it may be mentioned that in addition to the monument to Abbé Morel, there are several tablets and brasses

placed to the memory of priests and members of the congregation. There is a brass to the memory of Miss Sullivan, the Abbé's great friend, of whom mention has already been made. The painting of Abbé Morel, before referred to, hangs in the little sacristy in the Presbytery.

I have to express my indebtedness to Canon Purcell for placing at my disposal the various particulars to enable me to tell something about the little chapel so long connected with the labours of Abbé Morel.

The Chairman proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Maurice and Mr. Munich, and also to Canon Purcell for his kindness in lending the valuable portrait and other articles, remarking that the portrait was doubtless painted in the very room in which they were then assembled, which was formerly Clarkson Stanfield's studio.

Mr. A. N. Butt seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. W. H. Watts, and the vote of thanks was cordially awarded.

The Very Rev. Canon Purcell, in responding, said the portrait was now kept as an heirloom at Holly Place Chapel. The other articles had been presented to him (Canon Purcell) by a relative of the Mrs. Roberts mentioned by Mr. Maurice. Abbé Morel was the model of a Christian gentleman and Christian priest. He was a man faithful to his people, to his country, and to his King.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. C. E. Maurice, and seconded by the Rev. W. Urwick.

Ordinary Meeting, 11th April, 1900.

ON Wednesday, 11th April, an ordinary meeting of the Society was held at the Stanfield House Lecture Room, Mr. E. E. Newton, Member of Council, presiding.

Mr. John Werge read the following paper on "Two Eminent Occupants of Golder's Hill."

The inhabitants of Hampstead are all deeply interested in the history of Golder's Hill, and some of the occupants of the house, particularly so at present, when the large and handsome house, as left by the late Sir Spencer Wells, is being filled with sick, wounded, and mutilated heroes from the War in South Africa; and they must all hope that the comforts so generously provided for them, together with the beautiful views and fresh air which surround them now, will quickly restore them all to good health again. It was not, however, to the present state of Golder's Hill that I wish to call their attention, for that they could see and judge for themselves. It is to the past appearance of the house and in two of its early occupants that I hope to awaken your interest, and I trust that I shall be able to make you understand what Golder's Hill House was like in the middle of the eighteenth century, as well as the abilities and characters of the two men who lived there at that period, and who have imparted the most, if not the only literary interest that is attached to the place.

When I first thought of reading a paper about Golder's Hill it was my intention to have confined my remarks to the brief residence there of Mark Akenside; but I found that, to be impossible for two reasons; first, that Mr. Jeremiah Dyson was the proprietor; and, secondly, that Dr. Mark Akenside was only a guest, and for very short periods, though their life interests and pleasures were bound together like a volume, as

it were, from the time of their first meeting at the University of Edinburgh—until death separated them. I shall, therefore, in the first place, endeavour to make you acquainted with the early history of those two remarkable friends, and the circumstances that brought them together and formed their somewhat romantic and life-long friendship. As Mark Akenside was the older of those two eminent men, I shall endeavour to convince you that he, though the son of a butcher, was not the low-born individual he was supposed to be by Mr. Park and others, who evidently relied on hearsay evidence, and did not take the trouble to inquire. Mark Akenside was a descendant of a very ancient family of yeoman or lairds in the County of Northumberland, and took his name from the estate which was held by the family for many generations, and there is proof that it remained in the Akenside family intact until 1787.

As members of this Historical Society I thought you would like to see a view of the church in which Mark Akenside and Mary Lumsden, father and mother of Mark Akenside the poet, were married on Aug. 10th, 1710. Though they were both Dissenters they were obliged to be married in the parish church of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for in those days Dissenting Ministers were not licensed to marry, nor were Registrars' offices in existence. The next picture I shall show you, is the house wherein Mark Akenside, the poet and physician, was born November 9th, 1721, O.S., and in which he lived and studied uutil he went to Edinburgh in 1739. It was in this shop that the boy Mark, met with the accident while playing with one of his father's "cleavers," that injured his foot and made him walk with a halt for the rest of his life. The sentry-like box, on the left, is one of the night shelters for the "old Charlies" or night watchmen, of the period. I may as well tell you that I can vouch for the accuracy of the drawing for I have seen and passed the place hundreds of times, in my boyhood, but all those quaint old houses and shops are swept away now, to make way for modern improvements. Many of the houses were destroyed by the great fire that occurred in Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1854. Before dismissing the subject of Akenside's birthplace, it may not be considered inopportune to make a few remarks on butchers' sons, especially as many disrespectful observations such as "he was only a butcher's son," have frequently been made respecting one of the celebrities whose life and works are under consideration. Is it a disgrace—may I ask, to any man, who by his talents and industry has made himself famous? If so, how can we reconcile those opinions with our respect and admiration for such men as Cardinal Wolsey, William Shakespeare, Mark Akenside, Henry Kirke White, and the late John Forster, who were all the sons of butchers? We all know, or ought to, what those men have done for our edification and amusement, but you may not all know that Mark Akenside, the poet, and John Forster, the historian of Oliver Goldsmith, and friend and biographer of

Charles Dickens, were both the sons of butchers, born in the same town, and were each indebted to their yeomen uncles for their higher education.

Now, if you please, we will transport ourselves, in imagination, to the City of Edinburgh, where Mark Akenside and Jeremiah Dyson first met at the University of that city. Which was the first to matriculate I have not been able to ascertain, but Akenside went there in 1739, and there is proof that Akenside and Dyson became intimate friends soon after. They were both young and ambitious, both were Dissenters in their religious opinions, and both were ardent advocates for political reform. Indeed, they appear to have been downright Radicals at that time, and Mr. Dyson gave the House of Commons a proof of it afterwards. When Akenside went to the Edinburgh University it was with the view of studying Divinity so as to fit himself for the Unitarian Ministry and his expenses were borne by a Society of that body, but, in a short time, he changed his views and determined to study medicine instead. As soon as he had come to that determination he returned to the Society the sum they had advanced which proved that Mark Akenside was an honest gentleman by nature, as well as by birth, and his uncle, the Northumbrian yeoman, furnished him with the means to pursue the studies of his choice.

Akenside evidently made great progress in his studies, both in Latin and Medicine, and attracted the attention of his fellow students, and others, for his eloquence, learning and poetry, for it was while a student at Edinburgh, that he wrote and published his "Ode on the Winter Solstice," and other subjects, and it was there that he began his greatest poem, "Pleasures of Imagination." Of his literary attainments there are many very interesting reminiscences to be found in the writings of many of his life acquaintances; one or two extracts from which may very appropriately be given here. Dugald Stewart says, "Akenside, when a student at Edinburgh (1742), was a member of the Medical Society, then recently formed, and was eminently distinguished by the eloquence which he displayed in the course of the debates." And, Dr. Robertson, the famous historian, who was at that time a student of Divinity in the same University, says "I was frequently led to attend their meetings, chiefly to hear the speeches of Akenside, the great object of whose ambition was a seat in Parliament, a situation which he was sanguine enough to flatter himself he had some prospect of attaining."

These extracts lead me to the conclusion that the debates referred to were more political than scientific, and that Mr. Dyson was a moving spirit in them, for he only, of the two, made his mark in the House of Commons.

From Edinburgh both Akenside and Dyson went to Leyden to complete their studies, and on their return in 1744, Akenside sold the copyright of his "Pleasures of Imagination" to Mr. Dodsley, the celebrated

publisher, for £120, on the recommendation of Alexander Pope; and Mr. Dyson was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and obtained a position as "subaltern clerk" in the House of Commons. Circumstances separated the two friends for a time, but they were reunited in the autumn of 1747, on Mr. Dyson removing to a house at North End, Hampstead. That house was then named "Goulder's Hill," but it was a very different looking house from what it is now. At that time it was a very humble brick building of only two stories with a simple elevation, of the Georgian period, standing in its own grounds, as the phrase goes, but of what extent the grounds were I have not been able to ascertain.

I can, however, show you a picture of the external appearance of the original house, not as it stood alone when Mr. Dyson purchased it, but with a large wing added, probably by Mr. Dyson's successor, or the occupant prior to Sir Spencer Wells, who was, as I am informed, a Mr. Councillor Evans. Be that as it may, I am perfectly satisfied that the smaller house is the one in which Akenside and Dyson lived in the middle of the eighteenth century, and I speak from personal knowledge, for I frequently saw the old houses before they fell into Sir Spencer Wells's hands, and I think the photograph from which the sketch is made, must have been taken about 1870, or prior. At that time there was a very long green house, very much longer than it appears in the drawing, attached to the smaller and older house; and, as it had an ancient appearance, it may have been part of the Dyson property, for he was a man of many tastes and possessed wealth enough to enable him to indulge in them to any extent. Not being satisfied, however, with my recollections of the place, I recently went through the house, found that there are internal evidences that Sir Spencer Wells simply encased the two houses, extending them in front, and at the ends, and erecting an entirely new frontage. Some of the bedrooms of the oldest house are still recognizable by their low ceilings, small windows, quaint little fireplaces, bits of carving, and sun-dried flooring boards. In fact I felt certain, when making my observations, that I was moving about in the very bedrooms that Dyson and his friend, Akenside, had once inhabited. As the Golder's Hill Estate has so recently become public property I thought these details might be interesting to the present inhabitants of Hampstead. I cannot now, however, pass from this subject to further consideration of Akenside, without calling your attention, for a short time, to the remarkable career of the man to whom we are entirely indebted for the association of Akenside's name with Hampstead. I have already told you something relative to Mr. Dyson's early life, and relations with Akenside, but it was his later career that was most remarkable. The first thing that Mr. Dyson did, after returning from Leyden, was to enter himself as a law student at Lincoln's Inn, and was soon after called to the bar; then he became a subaltern clerk in the House of Commons, and, in a short time became Chief Clerk, by purchase,

This cost him no less than £6,000, but he had no sooner taken his seat on the 15th February, 1748, than he gave the House a sample of political liberality and contempt for corrupt practices which was at once both startling and generous. It had previously been the practice of all Chief Clerks to sell the subordinate offices to the highest bidders, but Dyson condemned this practice and *gave away* the office of clerk assistant, for which he could have obtained £3,000, and appointed all the other clerks on their *merit alone.* This liberality was both alarming and offensive to a Tory House of Commons so they determined to make Mr. Dyson's presence in the House as uncomfortable as they possibly could, and Mr. Dyson was very soon convinced that he must either change his politics, or lose his money and position in the House, and so, to retain both, he became a rank Tory on the accession of George the Third. In that, however, he was not worse than Benjamin Disraeli; but the most curious part of it was that Dr. Akenside changed his political opinions also, without having a similar cause. But, perhaps, that was not to be wondered at, for it seemed impossible for Akenside and Dyson to hold different opinions on any subject, excepting that of marriage; and, in that, I fancy their difference of opinion was due to disappointment rather than conviction, for Akenside exclaims, in his Ode ("The Complaint.")

> "Away! away!
> Tempt me no more, insidious Love."

Of course, Dyson was a married man, for Akenside tells us so in the last stanza of his Ode to Goulder's Hill.

Mr. Dyson resigned his Clerkship of the House of Commons, became a Member of Parliament for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, and other boroughs, and caused the Opposition more trouble than before, as his great knowledge of Parliamentary precedents and proceedings enabled him to check and hamper them considerably. He was called "The Jesuit of the House," yet offices were showered upon him. He joined the King's Party, was made Secretary to the Treasury and First Lord, Cofferer of the Household, and a Member of the Privy Council; and, became such a persistent critic and terror to them all as to compel the Prime Minister, Rockingham, to urge his dismissal; but George the Third would not listen to the proposal. However, ill health soon followed, which removed him from the House, and death ended all his Parliamentary oppositions and worldly troubles on the 16th of September, 1776, at Stoke, near Guildford, in the 54th year of his age, and little more than six years after the death of his almost life-long friend, Mark Akenside.

Now, if you please, I will endeavour to give you a summary of the life, character, and abilities of the other eminent occupant of Golder's Hill, namely Mark Akenside. In the first place we are entirely indebted

to him for the knowledge that it was at Golder's Hill that he and Jeremiah Dyson dwelt, for none of his early biographers, not even Mr. Park, give us any idea of the "local habitation," beyond the vague statement of "North End, Hampstead." I think it was Leslie Stephens who first published the fact, but Akenside, himself, settled the question as early as 1758, in his beautiful ode "On Recovering from a Fit of Sickness." I shall not attempt to read it to you but will content myself by quoting a few lines just to show you that he connects himself and friend with Golder's Hill most unmistakably, thus :—

> "Thy verdant scenes, O Goulder's Hill!
> Once more I seek, a languid guest,
> With throbbing temples, and with burden'd breast,
> Once more I climb thy steep aerial way."

Again, in the eighth stanza, he thus alludes to his friend :—

> "And while around his sylvan scene,
> My Dyson led the white wing'd hours."

These lines are to be found in the 13th Ode, Book 2, of Akenside's poems, and prove most conclusively that neither Ivy House, nor Manor House, ever had any right to be associated with either Mark Akenside, or Jeremiah Dyson's names.

That Mark Akenside was a poet, physician, scholar, and gentleman, of considerable eminence, is abundantly proved by the sayings and writings of his contemporaries.

That he was highly esteemed, as a poet, we have the opinion of Dr. Samuel Johnson, who, in a conversation with James Boswell, said "Akenside was a superior poet both to Gray and Mason." And, in his "Lives of the Poets," where he criticises the "Pleasures of Imagination," he says, "The subject is well chosen as it includes all images that can strike or please, and thus comprises every species of poetical delight. To his versification justice requires that praise should not be denied. In the general fabrication of his lines he is perhaps superior to any other writer of blank verse; his flow is smooth, and his pauses are musical. His diction is certainly poetical, as it is not prosaic, and elegant, as it is not vulgar. He is to be commended as having fewer artifices of disgust than most of his brethren of the blank song; he rarely either recalls old phrases or twists his metre into harsh inversions. His picture of man is grand and beautiful." That is great praise from a man like Dr. Johnson, but it is mild compared with what John Gilbert Cooper says in his letters on Taste: "For my part, I am of opinion that there is now living a poet of as genuine a genius as this Kingdom ever produced, Shakespeare alone excepted. By poetical genius I do not mean the mere talent of making verses, but that glorious enthusiasm of soul, that fine phrensy, in which the poet's *eye rolling, glances from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven*, as Shakespeare feelingly describes it. This alone is poetry; aught else is a mechanical art of putting syllables harmoniously together. The gentleman I mean is Dr. Akenside, the

worthy author of 'The Pleasures of Imagination,' the most beautiful didactic poem that ever adorned the English language." And Isaac Disraeli says, in his "Calamities and Quarrels of Authors," "Dr. Akenside's mind and manners were of a fine romantic cast drawn from the moulds of classical antiquity."

We know that he was very popular as a poet in his life time, for his works were much read in fashionable society, and Fanny Burney tells us, in her diary, that one of the equerries at Windsor, read to her one evening selections from Akenside's "Pleasures of Imagination," and his "Ode to the Evening Star;" and, on another occasion, that Mr. Bunbury read to her the First Book of "The Pleasures of Imagination" throughout, and that she exclaimed, "What a very charming poem it is!"

Another remarkable proof of the power and charm of one of Akenside's Odes may be very appropriately quoted in the present war-like times. It was in 1758 that Akenside published his spirited and patriotic Ode "To the Country Gentlemen of England," and, when Mr. Elliott, father of Lord Minto, was complimented on an admirable speech he had made in the House in support of the Scotch Militia Bill, he replied, "If I was above myself I can account for it, for I had been animated by the sublime Ode of Dr. Akenside." We were at war with France, then, and William Pitt, the elder, was at his wit's end to raise troops to send out with General Wolfe for the capture of Quebec. Happily things are different now, for there is no difficulty in raising either men or money.

That Mark Akenside was, also, an eminent physician we know by the facts that he was a student of medicine at the Edinburgh University in 1742, that he took his degree of Doctor of Physic, at Leyden, in 1744, was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1754, and Principal Physician to Christ's Hospital in 1759, and was appointed one of the physicians to Charlotte, Queen of George the Third, in 1761. His colleague being Dr. Letherland.

That Dr. Akenside was a scholar, we are assured by the facts that he was admitted by a mandamus to a doctor's degree at Cambridge, in January, 1753; and in the following year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Of his classical knowledge his works are in evidence, and one of his medical dissertations, published in 1764, was greatly admired for its pure and elegant Latinity. And, Sir John Hawkins says, in his Life of Dr. Johnson, "Akenside was a man of religion and strict virtue, a philosopher, a scholar, and a fine poet. His conversation was of the most delightful kind, learned, instructive, and without any affectations of wit, cheerful, and entertaining. One of the pleasantest days of my life I passed with him, Mr. Dyson, and another friend, at Putney Bowling Green Rooms, where the enlivening sunshine of a summer's day, and the view of an unclouded sky, were the least of our gratifications. In perfect good humour with himself and all about him, he seemed to feel a joy that he lived, and poured out his gratulations

to the great Dispenser of all felicity in expressions that Plato himself might have uttered on such an occasion. In conversations with select friends, and those whose studies had been nearly the same with his own, it was a usual thing with him, in libations to the memory of eminent men among the ancients, to bring their characters into view, and expatiate on those particulars of their lives that had rendered them famous."

These remarks, and the mention of Mr. Dyson, recall my attention to the chief object of this paper—Akenside's connection with Hampstead. It was, of course, during his residence of about two and a half years, with his friend, Mr. Dyson, at Golder's Hill, that he had any opportunity of becoming acquainted with the residents or visitors at Hampstead, for there is no trace of his having visited Hampstead more than once after 1749, and that was when he wrote the Ode to Golder's Hill in 1758. There are many various and contradictory accounts of the manner in which he was received and treated by the inhabitants and visitors at the Long Room and other places of public assembly, but I am not disposed to pay much attention to any of them, for they could not have seen much of each other, as it is admitted that he did not reside at Golder's Hill more than two seasons; and, if he visited the Long Room, he was not likely to become a favourite with the ladies, for, being lame, he could not dance, and a masculine wallflower is never a desirable ornament in a ball room. Again, if he and Dyson attended the club rooms, their violent political opinions would be almost sure to make them unwelcome visitors; but that would be no proof that either Mark Akenside or Jeremiah Dyson were either rude or vulgar. Burke and other of Akenside's biographers tell us that the visitors, and some of the inhabitants of Hampstead, at that period, were "purse-proud, supercilious, and overbearing," and that they "rudely taunted him with his low birth, and even twitted him on his dependence on Mr. Dyson." That was not the kind of society likely to be congenial to any man of Dr. Akenside's abilities and accomplishments, for he was, in addition, at that time, an advanced Liberal, and could not tolerate their assumed airs of superiority. But it could not be on account of those rude and churlish receptions that Dr. Akenside's residence at Golder's Hill was so brief, for few men were better able than he to defend himself with his pen, tongue, or sword. In all probability it was, as he himself, said, "The air of Hampstead was fatal to nothing except the prosperity of physicians." When Dr. Akenside left Golder's Hill he went to Bloomsbury Square to reside and practice as a physician, and shortly after his last recorded visit to his friend, Dyson, he removed to Craven Street, Strand, but I have not been able to trace the identity of either of those houses. In 1762 he went to live at No. 12, Burlington Street, Piccadilly, and there he died on June 23rd, 1770. He was buried in St. James' Church, on June 28th, but I have not been able to trace slab, mural tablet, or monument to his memory, while others less worthy have had superb monuments,

with fulsome inscriptions, erected to their memory, in Westminster Abbey.

Dr. Akenside was not so fortunate as Oliver Goldsmith in having his portrait painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, or it would have been a great pleasure to me to have been able to show it to you. The only portrait of Mark Akenside was painted by an artist named Pond, but it is so badly drawn and so unlike several word-paintings of the poet that I prefer giving you one or two of the latter, so as to give you some idea of his personal appearance and style of dressing. One of his contemporaries describes him as "a man with good, manly, and expressive features, with a pale complexion of a rather sickly hue." Another says he was "always very neat and elegant in his dress, and looked as if he could never be undressed; and wore a large white wig, well curled, and a long sword. He had a halt in his gait, which gave him a kind of stilted strut as he walked in the streets." It is very singular that three of the poets who were born in the eighteenth century should have been lame. Byron and Scott were once seen limping, arm in arm, down Princes Street, Edinburgh, and Akenside must have been seen, many times, stilting along the same thoroughfare when he was a student at the University, but Akenside's lameness was not a malformation, like the others. It is also very remarkable that so many of the poets of the eighteenth century should have been physicians; and these were Mark Akenside, John Arbuthnot, Sir Richard Blackmore, Samuel Garth, Oliver Goldsmith, and Tobias Smollett.

Now, I think, I have said enough, to revive and increase your interest in these two remarkable men, Mark Akenside the poet, and Jeremiah Dyson the politician, who were once the occupants of Golder's Hill. I cannot, however, conclude without wishing and hoping that the Hampstead Historical Society will continue the subject by endeavouring to prevail upon the London County Council, or the Society of Arts, to place a tablet in one of the old rooms of the house on Golder's Hill in commemoration of those two remarkable and eminent men, who were equally talented in their own departments and pursuits of life, and of spotless character in their private lives, for not a word of censure has ever been breathed against them; and, I think, the following would be a very suitable inscription:—"In memory of Mark Akenside, poet, and Jeremiah Dyson, politician, who were the Damon and Phintias of modern times, and dwelt together in this house for some time about the middle of the 18th century. One immortalised Golder's Hill by his poem, and the other honoured it by his occupation."

Some drawings, photographs, &c., illustrative of the lecturer's remarks were handed round for inspection, and afterwards presented to the Society by Mr. Werge.

The Chairman asked if there was any truth in the statement that David Garrick lived at Golder's Hill.

Mr. Werge said it was improbable, and he had no faith in the statement whatever.

The Hon. Secretary stated that the question of the memorial tablet as suggested by Mr. Werge would be brought before the Council, and they would endeavour, if the owners of the house, viz., the London County Council, would give them permission to have a tablet put up at Golder's Hill. He mentioned that the Society had wished to put up a tablet at Du Maurier's house, but that had been taken out of their hands by private friends.

The Chairman reminded the audience that the verses of Akenside relative to Golder's Hill were especially applicable to the present occupants, as he wrote :—

> O Goulder's Hill, by thee restored,
> Once more to this enliven'd hand,
> My harp, which late resounded o'er the land,
> The voice of glory, solemn and severe,
> My Dorian harp shall now with mild accord
> To thee, her joyful tribute pay.

Mr. A. N. Butt, F.R.Hist.S., moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Werge, and supported the suggestion of the Society putting up a tablet to Dyson and Akenside.

Mr. L. A. Mumford seconded, complimenting the Lecturer especially on the way he had verified his facts.

This was carried unanimously, and Mr. Werge responded.

The Hon. Secretary having made certain announcements, Mr. Leonard James, M.A., moved, and Mr. W. G. Vizard seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was adopted.

The Chairman having responded, the proceedings closed.

Ordinary Meeting, 16th May, 1900.

ON Wednesday evening, May 16th, at an ordinary meeting of the Society, Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., read the following paper, entitled "Early Rambles on Hampstead Heath." Mr. J. Seymour Lucas, R.A., F.S.A. (Vice-President), occupied the Chair.

The heights of Hampstead, and those twelve miles off in a direct line south-east, called Shooter's Hill, may be said to dominate the vale in which London is placed, that largest of all human hives. Both are of similar altitude, but that of Hampstead somewhat higher, being 430 feet above Trinity High Water Mark, and Shooter's Hill 412 feet, the cross of the Cathedral of St. Paul rising to the same elevation. Both elevations are constituted of London clay, and capped by gravel and sand. In both cases, the gravel must have been originally derived from the flints of the upper chalk, though, geologically speaking, that of Hampstead is the more ancient, called "Bagshot Sands." Yet, in this statement, I confine myself to the flint shingle; for in the sand, properly so called, is an interesting problem, which many years ago I went elaborately into with results that greatly surprised me. Every one who sees the sand on our southern coast with the dense flint shingle, would naturally imagine that this comminated dust was produced by the attrition of the larger particles; indeed nothing would appear to be more absolutely the case.* But this as in many other instances that occasionally come before

*It has been stated that Shooter's Hill was so called having been used as a butt for archers up to the time of Henry VIII. But this origin of the term can hardly be admitted, as an analogous term "Shoot up Hill" is given to an elevation on the Edgware Road near Kilburn, and Shotover by Oxford seems to belong to the same category. "Shot" as a termination has probably some relation and has occupied attention from able hands.

us, is set aside by evidence. By the use of the microscope with polarised light, it is found that the largest portion of the particles of sand is composed of quartz flint flakes not appearing in a quantity exceeding 5 per cent., and this singular fact shown by the sands of Hampstead Heath, is paralelled throughout our coasts dominating in the Goodwins that "very dangerous flat and fatal, where the carcasses of many a tall ship lie buried." In a paper read before the Luckett Microscopical Society in 1882, I established the predominance of quartz in the vast sandy deposits which make up so much of the crust of this globe. The material known also as Rock Crystal is one of the most beautiful of natural substances which we imitate in our glass manufacture, and one would hardly imagine that the common red or yellow particles familiar to us was identical with it, had it not been proved by minute investigation.

I will now proceed to the memory of my rambles, and it may be that I shall ramble in my discourse. I have spoken of the soil and must now say something of what grows upon it, involving in some cases folk-lore which one might think far removed. In 1631, Thomas Johnson, botanist and herbalist—for in early days they were the same—and who collected plants, for their known and sometimes for their unknown qualities in the practice of medicine, made an excursion into Kent, and also to Hampstead Heath, and an account of it is extant with notes in Latin on the plants discovered. Many of these are no longer to be found, as the Lily of the Valley, the Royal Fern, Osmunda, &c., &c., so I shall confine myself to a few which remain.

Of familiar plants there are two belonging to the class *Genista*, which are conspicuous. One is the *Genista tinctorea* which is supposed to be the *woad*, or plant alluded to by Cæsar, as that which our British ancestors stained their bodies with to make themselves more horrid in the battle. But it was used throughout the Middle Ages in dyeing, and 70 or 80 years ago was still employed in the wool industry of Suffolk and Essex, especially at Haverhill, until the transfer of the manufacture to the Midland Counties.

The next one is the *Genista spinosa vulgaris*, known to everybody by its English names of furze, gorse, or whin, but this latter term is not so familiar to us in the South as it is in the North and Midland Counties. It is a glorious spectacle of our early summer to view the golden beauty of its bloom. It has been said, I know not on what authority, that Linnæus first saw it in England, for it is not found so far north as Sweden, and I believe it was upon the Heath, and was so moved by the sight, as to fall upon his knees, and thank God that he had been permitted to see so beautiful a spectacle. Whether the story be true or not, it was quite consistent with the character of this eminent man, one of the founders of the science of natural history.

Before I leave the consideration of this plant, I now return to its name, "whin." "Roses have thorns," but I know of no plant better

furnished for protection than the whin, though few would suppose that the mind of man had ever selected it to illustrate the punishment of the disembodied spirit after death. But in Yorkshire, as in other places in the North of England, so late as 1624, at the funeral-wake, then kept up by the common people, as still in Ireland, a woman came and chanted over the corpse, several verses of which I now give specimens:—

"When thou from hence doest pass away
  Every night and awle,
To Whinny-Moor thou comest at last,
  And Christ receive thy sawle.

If ever thou gave either hosen or shoon
  Every night and awle,
Sit thee down and put them on,
  And Christ receive thy sawle.

But if hosen nor shoon thou never gave naen
  Every night and awle,
The whinner shall prick thee to the bare beane
  And Christ receive thy sawle.

From Whinny-Moor that thou mayest pass,
  Every night and awle,
To Brig o' Dread thou comest at last,
  And Christ receive thy sawle.

From Brig o' Dread, na brader than a thread,
  Every night and awle,
To purgatory fire thou com'st at last,
  * And Chist receive thy sawle.

Now this, thus placed in communion as it were with the "Brig o' Dread," is very singular, and it suggests to my mind, that the latter may have originated it. I think it must have been very local and cannot be referred to any great antiquity; but the punishment of the Bridge carries us back into the remotest times.

The symbol of the Bridge, as a punishment, has had a remarkable persistence. The stories alluding to it are very numerous in European languages, and abound in the monastic writers; but they must have had a common origin, and the earliest tradition known to us is found in the religious system of Zoroaster, where we hear of the weighing of souls upon the bridge Schinevad, that is, the narrow bridge reaching from earth to heaven. Sometimes it is a narrow bridge no broader than a thread or a hair, as sharp as a scymetar or razor, or as smooth as glass

* Brand's "Popular Antiquities," H. G. Bohn, 1854, Vol. II., p. 275.

or with sharp spikes. The teaching was widely spread over the east, adopted by the Mahometans under the name of El Sivat, and illustrations of it are found in the Chinese Joss-house and in a Christian church within twenty miles of London, Chaldon, Surrey. A full account of this unique and remarkable wall painting was given by me in 1870, in the pages of the Surrey Archæological Society, so here I only allude to it. I can closely fix its date to the early years of the thirteenth century, probably not later than 1202. It must have been painted by a monk of the Cistercian Order, because no one out of that order could have been acquainted with some of the stories therein illustrated; being first told by Cesarius of Heisterbach, a monk of that order; nor could it have been done by a layman who would have been ignorant of them. The subject is "The Ladder of the Salvation of the Soul," and I know of no other instance having been discovered either at home or abroad, though the subject is one in use in the Greek Church. The Bridge of Spikes is here well defined with wretched souls endeavouring the passage.

I will now return to our plants, and it is singular that Johnson's list does not contain the Anemone, which a few years since I found so plentiful in Bishop's Wood, the whole surface being literally enamelled with this beautiful flower, which often found its place on the margins of mediæval manuscripts. From early days the poets have run wild in its description. Bion, the pastoral poet of Smyrna, who lived 300 years before Christ, in his epitaph upon Adonis, tells us, that the earth saturated with his blood brought forth the rose, and the tears shed by Venus produced the anemone.* Ovid in his Metamorphoses, says that the anemone arose from the blood of Adonis and from it came its red colour.† But the wood anemone does not show that deep red, though it is variable from white to a pleasant pink. Its name derived from the Greek ανεμως wind, Pliny explains by telling us that it never opens unless the wind is blowing, which may mean that it blows only in the windy season of March and April.‡ It was hardly possible that Shakespeare in his "Venus and Adonis" could have forborne to allude to it, and though he does not mention its name, the following is sufficiently evident:—

> "A purple flower sprung up chequered with white,
> Resembling well his pale cheeks and the blood
> Which in round drops upon their whiteness stood."

A description which would suit the wood anemone, bearing in mind that, purple was once a general term for all shades of red. The result

* Bion's Epitaph, L. 63 to 66.
† Ovid. Metamorph. Lib. x.
‡ Pliny, Nat. Hist., Lib. xxi., c., 23.

of poetic fiction gave it the name of the "Flower of Adonis" (*Flor Adonis*) in our Herbals, and "Windflower," a translation from the Greek, but happily the pretty name Anemone has survived.

But now I come to one, which will close my botanical ramble, and which has been illustrated by the genius of Darwin, viz., the Sun dew (*Ros soles*). This singular plant had long been known to me, but my discovery of it in the bog on the Heath was comparatively recent, although it appears in Johnson's list. The term Sun-dew is given by Dodoens in his Herbal of the 16th Century, and it was considered almost as a species of moss, though it is a flowering plant and is so given in his woodcut illustration. He tell us that in the hottest sunshine it exhibits dew on its leaves. But the dew in question consists of globules of a viscous nature, which entrap small insects to be digested on the fronds. The skeletons may be often seen under the miscroscope, and the charming volume by Darwin unveils to us the physical history of a plant, which, with its congeners, reverses the usual order of nature. It is to be hoped that neither sanitary drainage, nor the indiscreet zeal of amateur botanists, will eradicate so interesting an object from the Heath, as it is the nearest spot to London at which it can be studied.

It is now nearly fifty years ago that during my rambles about the Heath examining the rills and their sources, I went up Millfield Lane, and in a field, now enclosed, made a sketch of a tree drooping over a little stream, whose issue beneath a bank was no bigger than what might have been stopped by the cork of an ordinary bottle. I reflected on this, and another little rillet, which crossed the road and entered the enclosures of Ken Wood, on their apparent insignificance, yet, looking over the palings, one saw large sheets of water, almost assuming the dignity of lakes, six in number, artificially embanked, as they descended to lower levels, showing what great things are done by small agents in the economy of Nature. This was the beginning of my study of the three great brooks, arising from Hampstead and passing through London on their way to the Thames, viz.. the Holebourne, the Tybourne, and the Westbourne.

All geologists now acknowledge the predominant action of water on the surface of our globe. We have not the Alpine torrent, but the insignificant streams to which I have alluded, taking their rise at Hampstead, have ploughed their courses and left bold tracks on their way to the Thames; and, often when not controlled, have done considerable mischief. Rightly is the first called "Holebourne," *i.e.*, the brook in the hole or hollow; the name occurs again near Sherbourn, and has its synonym in Holbrook, and Holbeck, which latter form belongs to the Midland Counties. Let us leave the sources here by Highgate and the sources by the Vale of Health and forming four ponds, once used for a water supply, and follow it to its outpour, as

it appeared in our times, a wide and powerful stream, black with filth and pregnant with disease, rushing between picturesque but tumble-down dwellings, inhabited by those who defied the law, so that crime followed the malignant stream. Yet the part I am alluding to was once a beautiful vale, which I will now endeavour to describe.

If we take our stand upon the Holborn Viaduct, and look southwards towards the Thames, we see before us the site of the Fleet, properly so called, an outpour over which the tidal water flowed. The term is Saxon, and when rendered into Latin, is given as *fluetus aquæ*. On the Thames are many analogous, as Purfleet, Wennington Fleet, Northfleet, all of which are similar, being the widened outpour of a brook affected by the tide. It is here alone that the term "fleet" can be permitted, as it was only up to Holborn Bridge that the tidal flow came and once brought up vessels, but which in Stow's time had become partially silted up.

Now let us cross to the opposite side, and looking down northwards we have the vale of the Holebourne before us. Can we imagine it to be possible in the presence of ugly warehouses, and the changes made by the Metropolitan Railway, that there was ever anything beautiful in the scene before us. Let us then think we see green meadows, with a purling brook running through them, crossed by a rustic bridge (Cowbridge) with grazing cattle. Then, with numerous water mills, belonging to the monastic establishment of the Benedictine nuns of St. Mary, which stood high up on the eastern bank, between which and the Priory of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, was a pleasant bit of green sward, not far above the Clerks' Well, which has left its name there, and of which more bye-and-bye. Here was the principal monastery of the order in England of these heroic monks, who in the defence of Rhodes against the Turks in 1480, retarding the advances of the followers of Mahomet on the Mediterranean, have left their mark in history. In this event many of our countrymen took a distinguished part, and one John Kendal is remembered by a medal struck in his honour, giving his portraiture and telling us he was Turcupellerim, which barbarous bit of Latin may be interpreted as a driver away of the Turk. It is of Italian execution. Plans are extant of the extent of the monastic house, showing its gardens, orchards, and meadows belonging, reaching down to the brook. John Stow, who wrote some time after the Dissolution, tells us of a lofty bell-tower, of structural importance remaining. It is here also, that we get the evidence of the true name of the brook, which, at once and for ever, should get rid of such erroneous appellation as River Fleet, and others, if indeed truth is to be maintained. We find in Cartularies, which have been preserved in connection with the monastic houses, the terms *in ripam Holbourne, juxta Holbourne*. The nuns of St. Mary had the

water from the Holbourne to turn their mill, and so on for the others, leaving the name Turnmill Brook in more recent times.

It is here also, that I must halt a little in my narrative and get rid of worthy John Stow's delusive idea which led him to give the name of Oldbourne to an imaginative stream, and an eminent writer of our time accusing us of cockneyism for spelling it with an initial H, without reflecting, that all brooks must be old. The passage in "Stow's Survey" runs thus:—

"Oldborne or Hilborne, was the like water, breaking out about the place where now the bars do stand, and it ran down the whole street till Oldborne bridge, and into the river of the wells or Turnemill brook. This bourn was likewise long since stopped up at the head, and in other places where the same hath broken out, but yet this day the said street is there called High Oldborne Hill, and both sides thereof, together with all the grounds adjoining, that lie betwixt it and the River Thames, remain full of springs, so that water is there found at hand, and hard to be stopped in every house."

Much criticism is not required on this passage of worthy John Stow; his introduction of the name "Hilborne" is another instance of imagination, but which name he never afterwards repeats. He tells us that the bourn was stopped up at the head long since, so that we can hardly accept his evidence for any stream at all beyond a mere gutter, which naturally would fall into the great stream of the River of Wells, which is, however, another old name of the "Holebourne."

The Manor of Holebourne is recorded in Domesday book as having a vineyard, and this brings us now to consider the west bank of the stream, for the site of a vineyard could only be where it would get the south-eastern sunshine, which in this country would be especially required, so now I must call your attention to the principal object on that side, which tended to add to the beauty of the valley. This was the palace of the Bishops of Ely, of which the beautiful chapel of St. Etheldreda still remains. It was renowned for its gardens, which were extensive, and every reader of Shakespeare will remember the demand for the strawberries, which the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., made from the Bishop. Later on, by the imperious mandate of Elizabeth, the Bishops had to surrender the palace to Sir Christopher Hatton, her Chancellor, and Hatton Garden is a memory. But the Bishop made a stipulation for himself, and those that followed him, that they should have the right of walking in the gardens, and have an annual rent of two bushels of roses. Whether Saffron Hill is a reminder of the growth of that member of the Crocus family, or of it having been there vended, used as it was in former cookery, I am unable to pronounce, but one can understand how in mediæval times this residence with its gardens, could have added to

the beauty of the Valley of the Holebourne, which even to the end of the 16th century must have preserved many features.

There is still a feature connected with this valley, which cannot be overlooked, which was those public representations by the Company of Parish Clerks, at the Clerken-well, so called after them, which, if not the foundation of the Drama, must have led the way thereto, and probably to other awakenings of the popular mind. This has been alluded to by Mr. Hallam, and indeed a glance into the Chester and Coventry plays, which have been so well edited, will show us many passages, that would affect the mass of the populace who assembled together at these spectacles, especially when scenes of Scriptural origin were personated, not only in the vernacular, but in their ordinary dialect. In the services of the Church they took no part, they were but silent witnesses of what was done for them. When we find, as in the Chester plays, all orders of society beginning at the Pope, were arraigned together, the satire was almost as marked as that of the "Dance of Death," which was the last development of mediæval art, and seemed to cast before the shadows of coming events.

Many years ago, by means of old maps and a close personal inspection of the vicinity of the Clerk's Well, I endeavoured to locate the site of their place of representation. I found a curvation of the elevations, perhaps due to the brook, which extending down to it, could have made a natural theatre. At the bottom, on the borders of the stream, would be erected probably a movable stage, and about it constructions to provide seats for distinguished visitors, whilst the mass sat upon the sides of the natural arena. The Skinners' Well, a little way off, was similar and perhaps rather more capacious, and we have it recorded, that in 1390 the parish clerks played here some interludes, which continued for three days together, the King, Queen, and nobles, being present. Also in 1409, they played for eight days matter from the creation of the world before most part of the nobles and gentles of England.

The next brook which arose from Hampstead heights was the Tybourne, and although of smaller dimensions than any of the three mentioned, its place in London history was by no means the least. From its source to its outpour it is now covered with houses, and its waters have passed into sewers. Its source was in Shepherds' Fields on the west of Roslyn House, and in Hone's "Table Book" the conduit is shown, with water carriers going to and fro for the water, which was held to be of exceptional purity. In my early rambles, I constantly witnessed this scene; the last where such occupation found place, although in the 17th century the water carriers of London appear in the illustrations of Tempesta. Nor can I forbear to give some testimony to what I once witnessed, when, as a young microscopist, I dipped into the spring. On examining a drop under the microscope, it seemed as if I was look-

ing at golden chains and emerald gems, and one might imagine we were looking at the jewel chest of the nymph of the spring, and say with Pindar "Water is the best thing." A year or two after came its degradation by the conditions of our civilization, or London's progress, so called. At the present day we are still considering the importance of a water supply for our huge metropolis, so it is interesting to know that the citizens as early as the 21st year of the reign of Henry III. sought the water "from the town of Teyborne," and numerous entries appear of those individuals who helped in the funds for that purpose down to 1583, as recorded by John Stow. The so-called town of Teyborn was about that part of Oxford Street by Marylebone Court House, near which stood the ancient church, which, in the 14th century being isolated, was desecrated and removed, a new church dedicated to St. Mary being erected further north, when doubtless it was nearer to the protection of farmsteads, and being close by the brook produced the name of Marybone just as we find another in a similar position, St. Mary Bourne, Hampshire.

But it was at the site of Teyborne, where was a confluent number of conduits on each side of Oxford Street; Stratford Place, occupying or nearly so, the position of the Lord Mayor's Banquetting House, where annually assembled the city authorities for their inspection, which accomplished, it ended in the usual feast, sometimes preceded by some sport, such as hunting. In some old maps these conduits are duly represented, many have been found in rebuilding of houses and destroyed, or turned into cellars; in one case a wine cellar. In maps of the beginning of the 18th century there is marked the "Receipt House" opposite what is now Stratford Place, as well as the "Pumping House Grounds," on what is now Bond Street, Conduit Street deriving its name from a conduit near. Thus it is obvious that water supply from the Tyebourne was still continued in this part of London, for some time into the 18th century.

To many, the name Tyburn, recalls nothing but the disgraceful scenes, when, near the corner of Edgware Road, it was the place of public execution, and scaffolds for spectators were constructed, as if the last scene of the poor wretch about to pass away from this world was a theatrical spectacle. A humane feeling widely spread had generally fixed "the place of death and public executions" away from the dwellings of the living. In London it was first at the Elms on the edge of Smithfield; but in the reign of Henry V. it was removed near to St. Giles Hospital, and it was here in 1417, on that joyous anniversary, the eve of which our great poet apostrophizes as "so hallowed and so gracious" that Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, suffered for heresy, and was burnt hanging; the spot being called in the Rolls of Parliament as the "Nouvelles Fourches," shows, that it was but recently adopted, and probably he was the first that suffered here. As London

advanced it was then moved to Tyburn, but the exact period of this change is not very clear, perhaps it was in the 16th century. It was disused when the new drop was invented, and then we introduced a miserable and demoralizing spectacle in the heart of the Metropolis for the delight of its villany.

But the name has nobler associations, if we follow the stream to its outpour. when it got its name recorded in the Charter of King Edgar, which interpreted means the double brook, its two arms forming the Isle of Thorney, upon which stand the Abbey Church of Westminster, and our Houses of Parliament, where for ages have been fought out those principles of civil and religious liberty, constituting it the sacred shrine of the Anglo-Saxon race. Nor would we, in such a spot, take from it, even that which belongs to its legendary history. In the Charter alluded to, it was called "the terrible place," but not in the same sense given to it by the late Dean Stanley, because it was surrounded by marshes and thus a desolate tract, for an island by a noble river covered with the beautiful white thorn by which it got its name, could not have been terrible in aspect. The real meaning of the word is seen by other passages in the Charter wherein it appears as "locum terribilem et sanctum," a terrible and holy place, just as we find in Genesis (Jacob's Vision) c. xxviii. v. 17: "How dreadful is this place. It is none other than the house of God." And the reason of the term was, that it was asserted that St. Peter himself had appeared and sanctified the spot, and the new Abbey, so that no other consecration was needed. We may now leave the Ty-bourne, as not the least important of the Hampstead rillets; its outpour forms a spot with an unrivalled history, a shrine sacred to liberty, to which pilgrims will ever resort.

The Westbourne, for its numerous sources on the western side of Hampstead Heights, now obscured by buildings, was, in the volume of its waters, quite the equal to the Holebourne; but of less importance in London's history. One of its affluents, the Keleburne, now Kilburn, has given its name to a large district on the Edgware Road, which part was chiefly memorable for its Priory, but one, however, of a very humble character. It began as a hermitage, one Godwyn taking up his residence there in the reign of Henry I., but it was given up by him to three Virgins, Emma, Gunilda, Christina, said to have been ladies of honour to Matilda, of the Royal family of the Saxons, then Queen. It was thus constituted into a Benedictine nunnery. It was always somewhat in poverty, being near the Roman highway, the Watling Street, and too often compelled to charitably entertain wanderers. We have but little history of the establishment, do not even know the names of all the prioresses; but one small relic found some years ago on the site, a small brass, the head only preserved, evidently a memorial to a prioress, and now in St. Mary's Church, must from its character be dated between 1370-1380, but we cannot name her as no list exists. As such of the

history of the Priory of Kilburn has been often given it is not necessary to do more than mention it here. One can hardly, however, do otherwise than point out, that its effects at the dissolution showed it to be by no means an establishment of much learning. Out of ten books specially recorded, four were of legends, the Legenda Aurea being one, and their total value but twelve pence. They had a few reliques, the chiefest being "one of the Holy Cross closed in silver and gilt sett with counterfeyte stones and perles worth iij.s. iiij.d." After leaving Kilburn Priory, the stream with its gathered sources passed beneath Edgware Road into the lower lands, having none of those reminiscences to record in London's history until it reached Bayswater, a named derived from it, then forming the magnificent piece of water of the Serpentine, finds its ways to the Thames by Chelsea College.

Thus much then, for Hampstead Heath and its rillets in Metropolitan history; but it might be separately noted in that of science, being a hunting ground for those marvellous objects of a world unseen, but for the microscope; living creatures with wondrous organizations. One, the freshwater polyp, sometimes found in quantities, might show to the uninitiated, a creature whose form resembles those who build up coral-reefs; and some of those minute plants termed diatoms, sometimes attached to algœ like a lady's fan, sometimes swimming like little boats; and some imaginative observers have protested they perceived how this mysterious motion was produced, but they have never seen the rowers. The Heath, therefore, is where both mind and body may find health; the busy man intellectual recreation; and the idle one, perhaps, a means to correct that vice

The Chairman said he had gone over the ground mentioned by Mr. Waller, and found the course of the little rivulets very plainly marked.

Mr. E. Almack, F.S.A., moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Waller, which Mr. Ridley Bax, F.S.A., seconded.

Mr. W. H. Watts said he had seen as many as twenty-five water carriers at the conduit on the top of the present Fitzjohn's Avenue, which was put to an end in 1857. There were other old wells, one at West Heath, and another at North End used by the public.

The Rev. W. Urwick expressed his thanks for and interest in the addresses, and asked where the exact source of the Holbourne was.

The vote was carried unanimously.

In response the lecturer said the Holbourne had two sources, one in the Ken Woods and the other near the Vale of Health, which united in Kentish Town.

The Hon. Secretary having announced that the Society would begin its out-door meetings next month, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was proposed by Mr. Waller.

Mr. W. H. Fenton seconded, and this was carried unanimously.

In responding, the Chairman said that he always flew to Mr. Waller when in trouble about an interesting subject, and always found him reliable.

Outdoor Meeting, 9th June, 1900.

On Saturday afternoon, 9th June, the first outdoor meeting of the session in connection with the Society took place, when a visit was paid to Charlton House, Old Charlton, Kent, on the invitation of Lady Wilson and the Lord of the Manor of Hampstead, Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson, Bart., a Vice-President of the Society. The parish church of St. Luke, Old Charlton, was also visited. The party, numbering about forty members and friends, left Charing Cross Railway Station at three o'clock.

On arrival at the church the party was met by the Rector, the Rev. C. Swainson, a Vice-President of the Woolwich District Antiquarian Society, who conducted them over the edifice.

After giving the party a most cordial welcome, the Rector remarked that there was very little to be said about the church itself. It was, as they could see, a very ordinary red-brick building, built in 1629 by Sir Adam Newton, Dean of Durham and tutor to Prince Henry, eldest son of James I. Charlton House was also built by Sir Adam Newton, and

he and Prince Henry lived in it. When Sir Adam Newton died in 1622 he said in his will that he regretted having built Charlton House when the House of God was of such a humble character. Therefore, he left money, with orders to his executors to have the present church erected instead of the small one composed of chalk and flint. That was accordingly done, and the only piece of the old church remaining was a small portion in the south wall. There was no architectural beauty about the edifice except in one portion, and that was designed by a Hampstead man, Mr. Jackson. That portion was the porch, which was considered one of the best specimens of Jacobean ecclesiastical architecture in existence. Sixty years ago the chancel was added, and twenty-seven years ago the whole building was restored and the vestry built at the back. Inside the church one of the most interesting monuments was the one erected to the memory of Sir Adam Newton and his wife. It was from the design of Nicholas Stone, and was mentioned in Walpole's essays as having cost £180, a very high price in those days—1629. The monument was looked upon with great reverence as that of the founder of the place and the giver of the church. Another very fine monument was that to Sir William Langhorne and his wife. This, said the Rector, weighed sixteen or seventeen tons, and was considered a good specimen of the classic art of the period. On the west wall of the church there is a marble bust of Spencer Perceval, First Lord of the Treasury, who was shot in the House of Commons in 1812, and who was connected by marriage with the Wilsons. A very large number of memorial brasses and marble tablets were pointed out by Mr. Swainson, one of them being to "Dame Jane Wilson," widow of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, who was the daughter of John Badger Weller, of Romford, Essex, the great heiress who brought into the Wilson family the property at Charlton, Essex, and Hampstead. One marble tablet which attracted some attention was in memory of "William Maryon Wilson, Esq., fourth son of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, who died June 3, 1808, aged 16 months." Several of the windows of the church contain some interesting specimens of heraldry, amongst them being the coats-of-arms of the Wilsons, the Langhornes, the Garways, and the Blounts. With regard to Edward Blount, the Rector stated that his second son was the original inventor of the instrument now known as the cyclometer. A memorial brass on a pillar gives the date of his death as 1656. In the chancel there lies buried the body of the notorious James Craggs, Postmaster-General, who was implicated in the South Sea Bubble, also his wife and three daughters. The stained-glass window in the chancel, admirably restored at the instance of the Rev. C. Swainson a few years ago, by the late Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson, was very much admired. By the side of the reading desk stands a tall brass candlestick, with regard to which a very interesting story was told by the Rector. The candlestick was presented to the church by Col. Helmsley, of the 37th

Field Battery of Royal Artillery, which destroyed the Mahdi's tomb at Omdurman. The candlestick, in a dirty and dilapidated condition, was taken from the tomb by Col. Helmsley, and, after being submitted to experts and cleaned and restored, was found to be one of the candlesticks looted by the Dervishes from the Mission Church in Khartoum in which General Gordon used to worship. An inscription on the candlestick describes its history. Other interesting tablets and monuments and the church plate were afterwards examined. One flagon dating from 1711 was presented to the church by James Craggs.

The party then left the church, and, under the guidance of the Rector and Mr. H. McKean, Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson's private secretary, visited Charlton House, over which the Wilson flag, composed of a rampant lion, three stars, and a red hand on a blue ground, was flying. In a corner of the front grounds stands a curious red brick building now used as a museum, originally built for an orangery, and used during the time of the residence of Prince Henry as a guard-room for the soldiers. Charlton House, which stands in beautifully wooded and extensive grounds, was built from designs from Inigo Jones in 1611, with additions by Mr. Norman Shaw, of Hampstead. Over the front door stands a fine bust of Queen Mary, wife of King William. The large centre hall was examined with interest, together with its decorations of old armour, pictures, and curios. Before examining the other parts of the house some of the party were received on the lawn by Lady Spencer Maryon Wilson. The magnificent carved oak staircase, the long gallery containing very many curios, the curiously carved bedsteads, &c., were examined with very great interest. An adjournment was afterwards made to the Dutch garden at the side of the house, where tea was served. Before leaving, Mr. Charles J. Munich (Hon. Secretary), proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Spencer and Lady Maryon Wilson, to the Rev. C. Swainson, and to

Mr. H. McKean. He also mentioned that Sir Spencer had presented the Society with a photo of the house. The vote of thanks was seconded by Mr. G. W. Potter, and cordially awarded. The Rev. C. Swainson and Mr. Kean having responded, the party then dispersed, and came back to town at their leisure.

Outdoor Meeting, 30th June, 1900.

KEN Wood, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, was visited by the members of the Society on Saturday afternoon, 30th June, and was perhaps one of the most successful outdoor meetings which the Society has yet enjoyed.

There has always been something of a charm surrounding Ken Wood, and when the opportunity of visiting it occurred, by the kind invitation of Lord Mansfield (who is a Vice-President of the Society), upwards of seventy members responded, and met at the lodge to the estate with a considerable amount of pleasure, though the weather was not particularly inviting.

Lord Mansfield complimented the Society by coming up from Pirbright, where his regiment, the Royal Guards Reserve, of which he is captain, was stationed, to receive the members, and he gave them a most kind and cordial welcome to his beautiful home. His lordship accompanied the members through the spacious gardens, which were brilliant with gorgeous flowers, and where a splendid magnolia tree in full bloom scented the air. Passing through the grounds, from which glorious and extensive views over the country were seen, the Earl led his visitors to the dairy, which stands in a well wooded spot on the top of a hill. The building, with its marble floor, tiled

walls, and old-fashioned leaded windows, was very picturesque, and no small amount of interest was shown in the great pans of milk which stood ready for use. In a second room all the dairy utensils were stored, and here comparison could be made between the old-fashioned ones and those of more modern date. A third apartment apparently serves as a summer tea-house. The walls were tiled in various designs, and there was a large collection of choice and valuable old china. Just beyond the dairy could be seen the end of the subterranean passage leading to Erskine House, which is supposed to have been used in times of warfare. Proceeding on their journey through the grounds, the party skirted the Heath, and came into the beautiful Ken Wood. Here the trees are magnificent, and of huge growth and grandeur. Beeches, cedars, and pines, moss-covered paths, ferns galore, all making a spectacle in which nature had excelled herself. There were curiosities even among these children of nature. There was a high variegated elm; a tree producing elm and oak leaves from the same trunk; a Judas tree, said to be of the kind upon which Judas hanged himself. All these interesting objects were pointed out by the Earl, who then led the way to the rhododendron forest. There was a great stretch of these tree bushes, and though the glories of the flowers were over, there was sufficient bloom left to make it possible to imagine what the trees had been in the fulness of their beauty. The lime avenue, with the light shining through the bright fresh green, was a thing of great beauty; and passing again through the gardens to the south front of the house the flowers filling one of the covered corridors were greatly admired; while the exquisite view over the lake to the country beyond completed the beauties upon which the eyes of all had feasted during the tour of inspection.

Ken Wood Mansion is a large and massive building of yellow stone, and was built from designs by Robert Adam, who was very fashionable in the early part of the reign of George III. The house has two fronts; one facing north with projecting wings, the other facing the south, extending along a noble terrace, and has its facade elongated by a one-storied wing at each side. The basement storey of the main body of the house is of rustic work surmounted by a pediment supported by Ionic pilasters, the columns of the wings being of the same order. Into the great house the visitors were then invited, and through the beautiful stately entrance hall they gathered in the spacious, lofty, and finely proportioned dining-room where they were most hospitably entertained at a recherché repast at which the Earl presided. Facing him was the Vicar of Highgate, while the company occupied chairs round the large centre table, and at smaller tables at either end.

After tea, the members were taken first to the drawing-room, where the different objects of interest were pointed out by the noble host. The vaulted ceiling, designed by Adam, and painted by Zucci, 1764; an inlaid table dated 1640, carved Indian chairs, a full-length portrait of the first Earl, and a bust of him by Nollekens, were amongst the things inspected. In other rooms were celebrated paintings, an engraving of the Queen bearing her signature was a noticeable object of interest, and a picture of the present Earl's great grandmother, by Romney, was another choice possession. After the general inspection of the reception-rooms, before leaving, the visitors gathered in the hall, and there Mr. Charles J. Munich (Hon. Secretary) thanked the Earl for his great kindness and splendid hospitality.

Dr. Forster Morley, M.A., in seconding the vote,

remarked that he hoped Ken Wood would remain Ken Wood for ever.

The vote was passed with acclamation, and Lord Mansfield responded. He thanked his visitors for coming, and assured the members of his pride in his property, a proper pride he hoped, as he had had nothing to do with forming it. He expressed his interest in the Society, and alluded to its use in studying the antiquity of things and places. He hoped it would continue to prosper for many long years to come.

The visitors then dispersed, Lord Mansfield shaking hands with each one.

Outdoor Meeting, 21st July, 1900.

On Saturday afternoon, 21st July, 1900, a number of the members of the Society and friends, paid a visit to the Temple, which included the Temple Church and the Halls of the Inner and Middle Temples, permission to view the latter buildings having been courteously granted by the Benchers.

The party first assembled in the older portion of the Temple Church, where Rev. Canon A. Ainger, M.A., Master of the Temple, gave an interesting account of this historical edifice, which is one of the four circular churches built by the Knights Templars, the others being at Cambridge, Northampton, and Maplestead in Essex. The style is partly Romanesque, and partly early English Gothic. The Round is the only remaining portion of the ancient building of the Templars ; the choir, which is in pure Lancet style, was almost rebuilt in 1839-42. In the Round part of the Church upon the tesselated pavement are figures of knights sculptured in different attitudes, all with the legs crossed. Many interesting particulars concerning the Knights Templars and their successors, the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, were given by Rev. Canon Ainger.

After inspecting the church, the party proceeded to the Inner Temple Hall, passing by way of the Master's pretty garden which is attached to his residence. This Hall, which dates from the time of Edward III., is of

considerable size, and elegantly decorated, and contains the portraits of William III. and Mary, Coke and Littleton. The Middle Temple Hall, built 1562-72, was next visited. This magnificent hall, one hundred feet long, forty feet wide, with open timber roof, contains a beautiful Renaissance carved screen and music gallery. It was in this noble hall that "Twelfth Night" was performed on February 2nd, 1601, Shakespeare himself taking part in the play. On the windows are emblazoned the arms of various eminent members, whilst around the hall are hung portraits of Charles I. and II., James II. when Duke of York, William III., Queen Anne, and George II. The central painting of Charles I. on horseback is stated to be by Vandyke. Canon Ainger gave much interesting information concerning many of the great and renowned men who had been associated with these two historic halls.

Before leaving the Middle Temple Hall, Mr. A. Ridley Bax, F.S.A., proposed a vote of thanks to Canon Ainger, for the admirable manner in which he had conducted the party over the church and the halls.

Mr. George W. Potter, in seconding, said that Canon Ainger was a link between Hampstead and the Temple. He was a Hampstead man, and he had addressed a Hampstead audience that day, and he was sure they had all been greatly interested in this visit.

The motion having been carried unanimously, Canon Ainger said it had been a great pleasure for him to guide them that day. He was proud of the Temple, and especially glad to show it to a Hampstead body. At Hampstead he had spent some of the happiest days of his life.

On the motion of Mr. G. W. Potter, the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Charles J. Munich), was requested to convey the thanks of the party to the Treasurer and Benchers of the Temple for permitting the visit.

Outdoor Meeting, 15th September, 1900.

ON Saturday, 15th September, the last open air meeting of the season in connection with the Society took place, when a visit was paid, by the courtesy of Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Glenesk, to Heath House, Hampstead Heath, the party afterwards visiting Foley House, East Heath Road, the residence of Dr. G. Danford Thomas, a Vice-President of the Society.

At Heath House the party were met by Mr. G. W. Potter, who conducted them over the house and beautiful grounds, and gave some very interesting facts with regard thereto. Before doing so, however, he read a letter from Sir Samuel Hoare regretting his inability to be present.

The house was built, he said, about 200 years ago. It appeared from the outside to be modern, but, like many other houses in Hampstead which they had seen, it had been much altered. The old roof with its dormer windows, which he remembered, was removed when Mr. Bockett went to live there about forty-five years ago, and the present roof and parapet walls substituted. The third-storey rooms were added to the large bay by the Rev. Henry Wright some twenty-eight years ago, and other alterations had been made later. He could find no record of the families who occupied the house before Mr. Samnel Hoare, who went to reside there in 1790, the family then consisting of himself, wife, and two children. He could not better describe him than by quoting Mrs. White's words in her book, "Sweet Hampstead:"—"Refined, intellectual, religious in the best sense of the phrase, yet

largely liberal, the Quaker banker opened wide his hospitable doors to friends and neighbours, and brought into their midst the men and women then most distinguished in literature, philanthropy, and for high social aims." Many of those present knew that the chief interest which attaches to the house arose from the fact that it was in that building, and in the very room, possibly, in which they were, that the first serious movement for the suppression of the slave trade was initiated and for more than a quarter of a century carried on. It was quite true that the young Cambridge undergraduate, Thomas Clarkson, had in 1785 drawn public attention to this great question by his Latin prize-essay, "Is it right to make slaves of others against their will?" and it was also a fact that Mr. Samuel Hoare had himself in 1787 joined a committee formed for the abolition of the slave trade; but it was only when Clarkson had secured such powerful coadjutors as the benevolent and wealthy banker and the earnest Parliamentary advocate, Wilberforce, that the project acquired that weight and force which ultimately carried it to a successful issue. Again, Mrs. White seemed to describe very happily the connection of Clarkson and Mr. Samuel Hoare:—"It is well known that the first petition for the abolition of the slave trade came from the people called Quakers. To this amiable and unobtrusive sect belongs the honour of having taken the initiative in the crusade against this barbarous traffic, and the young enthusiast Clarkson, who was preparing for the Church, but had chosen a wider platform for the diffusion of his impressions of Christian charity, found in Mr. Hoare, not a disciple, but an apostle already in close sympathy with his purpose and daily working for its accomplishment." Mr. Hoare himself did not live to see the perfect fulfilment of his and their labours, for he died in 1825, a year or two before the final triumph of their cause. It was on this account that he thought the house—the scene of their labours—demanded their most reverent regard. In 1807 Mr. Hoare purchased The Hill House and presented it to his son, the second Samuel Hoare, on his marriage with Miss Louisa Gurney, daughter of John Gurney, banker, of Norwich. She was one of the Earlham sisters. Sir Fowell Buxton married another sister, and another was the famous Mrs. Fry. Sir Fowell Buxton, Coleridge, Crabbe, Wordsworth, Campbell the poet, Washington Irving, Chantry, Lord Erskine, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Byron, Mrs. Siddons, Joanna Baillie, Mrs. Barbauld, and others, were frequent guests, either at Heath House or The Hill House. The second Samuel Hoare and Sir Fowell Buxton, his brother-in-law, entered heartily into the views of the elder Samuel Hoare, Clarkson and Wilberforce. The efforts made for many years by the late Mr. John Gurney Hoare, a son of the second Samuel Hoare and father of the present baronet, to prevent building upon Hampstead Heath, were well known to many still living. These efforts were, after a struggle of many years, followed by the purchase of the Heath by the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1870, or rather by the

purchase of the Lord of the Manor's rights in the Heath. It had often been said that the Hoare family had acquired much of their property by obtaining grants of portions of the Heath from the Lords of the Manor. That was quite an error. As Sir Samuel Hoare showed in a printed statement which he read to a deputation of Hampstead residents in June, 1895, with the exception of a small grant of waste for the North End School Church, and the slip of land on the outside of the walls of Heath House, no such grants of waste were ever made to any of the Hoare family in Hampstead. The grants in question were made to former owners of Heath and Hill Houses long before the Hoares' ownership.

Mr. Potter then displayed to the visitors two water-colour drawings, copies of pictures, one by a German artist, lent to him by Mrs. MacInnes, a daughter of the late Mr. John Gurney Hoare. One was a portrait of Mr. Samuel Hoare with his wife and daughter, and the other a copy made by a former Miss Hoare of a drawing representing an imaginary picture gallery with the first Mr. Samuel Hoare surrounded by portraits of the many famous people who were her great-grandfather's visitors at Heath House. The visitors then mounted to the roof of the house, whence a view of six counties is obtainable, and also inspected with interest the beautiful garden, with its wealth of old-fashioned flowers.

Foley House was next visited, and here the party were met by Dr. and Mrs. Danford Thomas, and hospitably entertained to tea.

Mr. Charles Munich (Hon. Secretary), in moving a vote of thanks to Dr. and Mrs. Danford Thomas and to Mr. G. W. Potter, announced a number of interesting subjects and speakers for the forthcoming session, including a paper on "The Ancient Office of Coroner," by their host, Dr. Thomas.

Mr. E. E. Newton (Member of Council), seconded the vote of thanks, remarking that, although there was nothing of great antiquarian interest at Foley House,

they had the satisfaction of knowing that a great man, Sir Benjamin Brodie, grandfather of Mr. E. Brodie Hoare, M.P., formerly lived there.

The vote of thanks was very cordially awarded.

Dr. Danford Thomas, in response, said it had given Mrs. Thomas and himself very great pleasure to entertain them. They would be surprised, perhaps, to hear that they were leaving Hampstead at Christmas, having decided to take a smaller place a little way out in the country.

Mr. G. W. Potter also responded, and remarked that the Society had intended to have visited Erskine House, but had been unable to do so that day. He hoped, however, that the visit would be paid on some future occasion.

Ordinary Meeting, 1st October, 1900.

ON Monday night, 1st October, 1900, the first indoor meeting of the autumn session of the Society was held at Stanfield House, High Street, when Dr. G. Danford Thomas, Coroner for Central London, one of the Vice-Presidents, read a most interesting and entertaining paper on "The Office of Coroner—Past and Present; with the Account of a Remarkable Inquest." Mr. C. E. Maurice (Vice-President), occupied the Chair.

Dr. Danford Thomas, in his opening remarks, said it might be felt that the subject of his paper was of a somewhat gruesome character; but he did not intend to refer to the unfortunate events with which he came into contact, but to look at the office of coroner with respect to its ancient history and origin in early times, and the duties of the office as they existed at the present time. Tradition stated that the office existed in the time of King Alfred, but there was no reliable documentary evidence to prove that. The exact date at which the office was instituted could not be definitely ascertained; but the best text-books on the subject, including that of Prof. Gross, generally ascribed it to about the year 1194. The coroner in those days was a most important factor. He had to act primarily for the king's profit, to see that felons' profits were confiscated, to hold inquests on wrecks, fires and treasure trove, and on deaths resulting from violence, and perform a host of miscellaneous functions, including inquiries regarding the finding of sturgeon, the Royal fish, which were taken for the Crown as treasure trove. The office existed in England, Wales, Ireland, the Colonies, and in America, but not in Scotland.

The qualification for the office in those early days was that the candidate should be a knight and also a freeholder, which latter qualification

existed up to the present time. He himself had a vivid recollection of that, for when he was a candidate for election his opponent objected to him on the ground that he was not a freeholder in the county. That objection, however, was remedied in time, and he was elected, his election being the last that took place at the hustings. Dr. Thomas gave a very amusing account of the manner in which the elections in those days were carried out, and exhibited to the audience photos of the hustings erected at Portland Place, Clerkenwell Green, and Junction Road at the time of his election. The cost of the election, he said, was very high, Dr. Lankester paying £12,000, Dr. Hardwicke £6000, and himself £3000. With regard to the qualification of knighthood, in the old days a knight was chosen preferably as one who had been to the wars, because he knew something about death, and, with the assistance of his jury, was supposed to be better able to come to a conclusion with regard to the death of a person than an ordinary individual would be. With the election of medical coroners, however, that qualification had of course fallen into disuse.

In the 13th or 14th centuries the coroners' jury consisted of thirty-two persons, and all the males of the verge or district when the inquiry was held had to meet the coroner, so that if there was a guilty person among them he was sure to be present at the inquest. In these centuries the powers of the coroners were probably at their height. There was no remuneration for the office of coroner, and a fine for not serving was inflicted. Gradually many of the coroners various functions fell into disuse from the abolition of forfeitures and deodands, and the coroner lost the duty of securing these for the Crown. No doubt, that in early time no fire could take place without an inquest, every fire being considered as a felony. Some years since there were attempts to revive this in Manchester and Hackney. With regard to the City of London, the coroner has discretionary power to hold inquests on fires. Probably the fact that the jury viewed the body and then sat round it, gave rise to the phrase "sitting on the body." In those early times the importance of viewing the body was very great, but owing to the assistance of medical witnesses they did not require the viewing of the body so much now, though the Coroners Society was of opinion it should not be abolished.

It was a very excellent reform when the election of coroners was given to the County Councils. There were Borough Coroners appointed by Corporations, and a few franchise coroners, appointed in various ways. The Crown had a right of appointing a coroner for the Royal Household and the Tower of London. Deputy coroners were legalised by the Act of Victoria 6th and 7th. Now the power of nominating a deputy was subject to the approval of the Chairman of the County Council. The coroner himself is a direct officer of the Crown, responsible to the Lord Chancellor. The County Council had

given to them the power of fixing the fees to be disbursed by the coroners, and lately they had given a fee of 2s. to each juror. The coroner had to do more than enquire into the causes of death, and had to enquire into the circumstances attending the death as well. No case of violence causing death escaped an inquest, and this was a great safeguard to life. He did not regard the abolition of the coroners' juries as at all desirable. The jury was one of the most valuable safeguards in England, and in fact it was the judgment of the people on matters affecting life and death.

Very interesting accounts were given by Dr. Thomas with regard to the manner in which inquests were held, the mode of payment of coroners from the time of Henry VII., when they were paid 13s. 4d. per inquest, to the present day, when a fixed salary is paid, and revisable every five years. In 1887 it was enacted, he said, that all functions of the coroner's office except inquiries into death and treasure trove, should cease. He himself had held an inquest in late years on some treasure found on Hampstead Heath, which, as there was no one to claim it, passed to the Crown. In those cases, the finder (who in this case was, in the first instance, a little boy), was given the intrinsic value of the treasure, and the treasure, consisting of antique silver vases, in this case was sent to the British Museum. Dr. Thomas further gave a large amount of interesting information with regard to coroners and their work, and concluded by giving some particulars of a remarkable inquest held in 1833, at the time of the Chartist riots. A meeting held in Calthorpe Street, Gray's Inn Road, was scattered by the police, and a policeman was killed. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of "Justifiable homicide," on the grounds that the Riot Act was not previously read, and that the police behaved in a brutal manner. Notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear upon them by the coroner, they adhered to their verdict. The foreman and the jury were afterwards the recipients of votes of thanks from all parts of the country, and each one was presented with a silver cup and a medal, and a great fuss was made of them generally. One of the cups and a medal, and some of the original resolutions sent to them were exhibited by Dr. Thomas and examined with great interest.

After a few remarks by the Chairman, Mr. F. Lubbock Jermyn proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Thomas for his address, which was seconded by Mr. John Hayns, supported by Mr. James Hepburn, and carried with acclamation.

Questions having been invited, Mr. E. E. Newton

asked if it was not a fact that the treasure trove specially mentioned by Dr. Thomas was found in the parish of St. Pancras and not in Hampstead, and that the treasure was now in South Kensington Museum.

Dr. Thomas, in reply, said it was a fact that the treasure trove was found in Parliament Hill Fields, just in the parish of St. Pancras, but of course there was nothing to prevent him holding the inquest in Hampstead.

After other questions had been asked and answered the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. A. N. Butt.

Ordinary Meeting, 21st November, 1900.

ON Wednesday, 21st November, an ordinary meeting of the Society was held in the Lecture Room at Stanfield House Library, High Street, under the chairmanship of Sir Richard Temple, Bart. (Vice-President), when Dr. Richard Garnett, C.B., read a paper entitled "Parliament Hill and Dickens's 'Old Curiosity Shop.'"

After Mr. C. J. Munich (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer), had read the minutes of the previous meeting, Mr. E. E. Newton (Member of Council), asked for urgency to enable him to propose a resolution with regard to Board School sites in Hampstead. The motion for urgency was seconded by Mr. E. Almack, F.S.A., and, after some discussion, was carried.

Mr. Newton thereupon moved, and Mr. John Hayns seconded :—"That the Hampstead Antiquarian and Historical Society do strongly urge the Board of Education to refuse its consent to the application of the School Board for London to acquire the scheduled site in Well Walk, Hampstead, for the purpose of erecting a Board School thereon, as being an undesirable interference with a very historical thoroughfare, and which, if sanctioned, would entail the destruction, *inter alia*, of the celebrated old Long Room."

The motion was carried with one dissentient, the Rev. W. Urwick, who contended that the passing of the

motion was an unwarrantable interference with education, and that it was outside the province of that society.

The meeting further decided that the motion be sent by Sir Richard Temple to the Board of Education.

Dr. Richard Garnett then read his most interesting paper, entitled

Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," and Parliament Hill.

I am sure we must all feel that the relations between our Hampstead and the persons of celebrity who have at various times adorned it as residents or otherwise, constitute, so to speak, an important asset in its spiritual wealth; the most important, perhaps, of any after the natural charms and advantages which have gained for it the affections of such persons. We shall, therefore, be doing something for our locality if we can augment this intellectual capital by pointing out any hitherto unnoticed connexion between it and some individual of eminence, especially if this person should be an author, and the connexion a reference to Hampstead in some passage of his writings.

I propose to establish such a connexion between a famous passage in the most beloved of modern authors, Charles Dickens, and Parliament Hill, of which I am myself an inhabitant. My dwelling is within the municipal limits of Hampstead. The question whether the whole of Parliament Hill is so I leave on one side, as, since its acquisition as a public pleasure ground, Parliament Hill has become practically indistinguishable from Hampstead Heath.

To provide a basis for my argument, it will be desirable to show that Dickens, though not a regular resident (he had lived in it for a short time after his marriage), was greatly attached to Hampstead, and is likely to have introduced it into his writings. In this, fortunately, there will be no difficulty. We all know that the source of Dickens's own greatness was Mr. Pickwick's "Speculations on the source of the Hampstead Ponds," and in "The Old Curiosity Shop," the book with which we are particularly concerned this evening, having to beatify Mr. Richard Swiveller, he provides him with "a little cottage at Hampstead which had in its garden a smoking-box, the envy of the civilised world." Many are still living who could speak to Dickens's partiality for Hampstead. I could myself produce such a witness. As, however, verbal testimony becomes impaired both in amount and in cogency by the process of time, it will be better to rely upon the

testimony of Dickens himself. I will, therefore, adduce some passages from his letters, taken from his life by Forster.

The first belongs to the year 1838, when Dickens says, writing to Forster :—

"You don't feel disposed, do you? to muffle yourself up and start off with me for a good brisk walk over Hampstead Heath? I knows a good 'ous where we can have a red-hot chop for dinner, and a glass of good wine." "Which," adds Forster, "led to our first experience of Jack Straw's Castle, memorable for many happy meetings in coming years."

Here, then, we have Forster's testimony that Dickens's visits to Hampstead were numerous. This is fully borne out by others of his letters. The next which I shall cite is particularly to the point, as it is dated in 1840, the year of the publication in weekly numbers of "The Old Curiosity Shop," the novel which I shall endeavour to connect with Parliament Hill. Forster says :—

"At the opening of November there seems to have been a wish on Maclise's part to try his hand at an illustration for the story; but I do not remember that it bore other fruit than a very pleasant day at Jack Straw's Castle, where Dickens read one of the later numbers to us. "Maclise and myself (alone in the carriage)" he wrote, "will be with you at two exactly. We propose driving out to Hampstead and walking there if it don't rain in buckets."

In 1844, while writing "Martin Chuzzlewit," Dickens seems to have been absolutely beset by a longing to play truant at Hampstead. Writing to Forster in January, he says :—

"I had written you a line pleading Jonas and Mrs. Gamp, but this frosty day tempts me sorely. I am distractingly late, but I look at the sky, think of Hampstead, and feel hideously tempted. Don't come with Mac and fetch me. I couldn't resist if you did."

In February : "Stanfield and Mac have come in, and we are going to Hampstead to dinner. We shall stroll leisurely up, to give you time to join us, and dinner will be on the table at Jack Straw's at four."

In March : "The morning looks bright and a walk to Hampstead would suit me marvellously. If you should present yourself at my gate, bringing the R.A.'s along with you, I should not be surprised."

We see then, how great was the attraction which Hampstead had for Dickens, and how strong the probability that he would introduce it into his writings, if it came in his way to do so. It did come into his way so directly that he could hardly have avoided allusion to it unless by deliberate intention. The occasion was the composition of one of the most exquisite episodes in his works, the flight of Little Nell and her grandfather from London, which is well known to you all in the pages of the "Old Curiosity Shop." This flight takes the fugitives over a considerable part of England, and various places are

of necessity introduced. There can be no doubt that all the descriptions represent actual places, present as realities to the author's mind, but it does not follow that every one actually lay in the fugitives' track, though it is to be presumed that the majority did. Considerable latitude of conjecture must be allowed, inasmuch as he never names one of them. He was evidently afraid of injuring the ideality of his romance by too close an association with realities that might suggest prosaic recollections. Drunken Barnaby names every town he comes to; Nell not one.

The first point to be ascertained is, where did the flight begin? Where was the "Old Curiosity Shop?" There have been several candidates for the honour, which might be claimed by any curiosity shop extant before 1840 and at a moderate distance from the Strand; and the sceptic could in general no more prove a negative than the Little Pedlingtonians could demonstrate that their townsman Mr. Rummins's farthing, worn perfectly smooth on both sides, was not one of the only four farthings minted by Queen Anne. Evidence that Mr. Rummin's farthing *was* a Queen Anne's farthing was unfortunately not forthcoming; and no more weight can be attached to the assertions of the curiosity shopkeepers than to the arguments of the silversmiths in defence of the divinity of Diana of the Ephesians. The only reliable piece of evidence is the statement which Dickens is said on pretty good authority to have made to a lady that the Old Curiosity Shop had been in Green Street, at the back of the National Gallery, and had been pulled down. When Forster wrote the site was occupied by a bath. This quite agrees with the slender indication of locality vouchsafed to us in the statement that the Old Curiosity Shop was so distant from the City that it might be regarded as situated in another quarter of the town.

As the termination of the fugitives' wanderings was, as universally admitted, and proved by Cattermole's illustrations, at Tong, in Shropshire, it is reasonable to suppose that they travelled northward from the first. In the event, however, of any being disposed to send them southward across the river in the first instance, and bring them back northward by another route, thus avoiding Hampstead, it is worth while to point out that this is impossible. Not to mention that Dickens would never have missed depicting the appearance of the Thames in the early morning, if he had sent the travellers across it; you will remember the scene at the racecourse, when they escape from their disinterested friends, Messrs. Codlin and Short. This racecourse is evidently far to the north of London, for it is only two days and a night's journey from the point where Nell and her grandfather are taken up by the canal boat, and this is only two days and a night's voyage for the barge from a town in the Black Country, probably Wolverhampton. Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, in his interesting little volume,

"Bozland" (1895), identifies the town of the racecourse with Warwick, pointing out that the relative situation of the course and the town exactly correspond, Warwick racecourse being situated on a heath upon an eminence a mile out of the town, precisely as in the "Old Curiosity Shop." This is a strong argument. Warwick races, however, are held in September, and Dickens expressly says that the flight took place "at the beginning of a day in June." Nell and her grandfather have taken four days to reach the town, Warwick is ninety miles from London, and if Dickens has really made the feeble old man and the delicate child walk at the rate of more than twenty miles a day for four days together, he has been guilty of a serious inadvertence. There is yet another argument against Warwick, that Warwick corresponds well with the town where Mrs. Jarley sets up her wax-work exhibition. Two circumstances support this identification, the existence of a castle at Warwick and the implication that the town is notable for ladies' schools. I am not, indeed, certain whether Warwick itself deserves this character, but it is within an easy walk of Leamington, which undoubtedly does. It is at any rate certain that the drowsy town cannot be busy Coventry, as conjectured by Mr. Fitzgerald. I am inclined to identify the town of the race-gathering with Northampton, which has an important meeting, though not at the right time of the year. Do what we will, we cannot avoid this difficulty, for no race-meeting held in June will at all meet the requirements of the case. Escaping from Warwick, the fugitives would strike the Stratford-on-Avon Canal, and be transported by the friendly bargemen to a town in the Black Country, which I agreed with Mr. Fitzgerald in identifying with Wolverhampton, since Birmingham and Dudley seem too near for the length of the voyage. The town where the wanderers meet the schoolmaster is probably Stourbridge, and the town with black and white timbered houses through which they pass under his guardianship is certainly Bridgnorth. We may be sure of this, for they are no longer aimless wanderers, but are travelling in the charge of one who knows whither he is going, namely, as all allow, to Tong, on the borders of Shropshire and Staffordshire, whose direct course would lie through Bridgnorth and who would not make any needless divagations. I fear that I have failed to follow his example, for the travellers' adventures in the Midlands are outside the scope of this paper, and I can only plead the great interest of the subject. The one point for us is that the town reached in four days from London, is too far north to allow time for any deviation to the South; and that Nell and her grandfather must be assumed to have from the moment of leaving Green Street set their faces northward, that is, in the direction of Hampstead.

The route likely to be followed by fugitives escaping from the neighbourhood of the National Gallery in a northerly direction, with

the intention of getting into the country as soon as possible, is sufficiently evident. Mr. Fitzgerald justly observes that Tottenham Court Road seems to be indicated, but immediately commits the strange oversight of identifying the suburban district through which the travellers pass with Islington. To reach Islington from Tottenham Court Road they must have turned off at right angles and proceeded a mile and a half to the "Angel," where they would be no nearer to the country than before. Is it credible that fugitives flying the town and longing to reach the country would make this wholly needless detour? Once arrived at the end of Tottenham Court Road they would know that the longed-for hedges and fields were but a short way before them. Nor does the description of the suburban region agree well with Islington, still less with the Edgware Road, which Mr. Fitzgerald allows us as an alternative. It does, on the other hand, agree very well with Haverstock Hill, as it was before the cottages on its eastern side had been obliterated by a line of substantial villas:—

"At length these streets, becoming more straggling yet, dwindled and dwindled away, until there were only small garden patches bordering the road, with many a summer house innocent of paint, and built of old timber or some fragments of a boat, green as the tough cabbage-stalks that grew about it, and grottoed at the seams with toad-stools and tight-sticking snails. To these succeeded pert cottages, two and two, with plots of ground in front, laid out in angular beds and stiff box-borders and narrow paths between, where footstep never strayed to make the gravel rough. Then came the public-house, freshly painted in green and white, with tea-gardens and a bowling-green, spurning its old neighbour with the horse-trough where the waggons stopped; then fields and then some houses, of goodly size, with lawns, some even with a lodge where dwelt a porter and his wife. Then came a turn-pike; then fields with trees and haystacks, then a hill."

Some vestiges of the old state of things still exist on the western side of Haverstock Hill to attest the accuracy of this description. It is to be noticed that everything to which it could apply lies to the north of Primrose Hill, and that Primrose Hill, accordingly, cannot be the hill from which Nell and her grandfather had their view of London, which it is the object of this paper to identify. Nor can it be Hampstead Heath proper. To have arrived there the fugitives must have passed through a picturesque village, of which no mention is made.

They must have been surrounded with heath, of which not a word is said. More to the purpose still, the travellers, on attaining the top of the hill, find themselves in a pleasant field, which does not exist in Hampstead Heath. There is a hill immediately adjoining Hampstead Heath, and now practically a portion of it, which was in Dickens's time divided into fields, as the remains of the old hedgerows attest at this day. From this height, better than anywhere else, the travellers might have

their view of "old St. Paul's looming through the smoke." From it "the outposts of the invading army of bricks and mortar" would more definitely than from any other point, appear to lie nearly at their feet. This hill is Parliament Hill.

Were this all that could be said in favour of Parliament Hill it would make a strong case; but if I am not mistaken it is possible to adduce more convincing testimony still—virtually the testimony of Dickens himself. It is known how particular he was with the illustrations of his works, and how jealously he controlled the artists so far as it was possible to control that indocile race. The "Old Curiosity Shop" was published in weekly numbers under his own inspection, and it is most unlikely that he would have suffered his ideas to be misrepresented by an illustrator. Now I would refer you to the design in the "Old Curiosity Shop" representing Nell and her grandfather looking down from the hill upon London. I cannot produce the original edition, but I have with me a reproduction in an American edition which will be submitted to your inspection upon the conclusion of my paper. I think you will agree with me that the Cathedral dome in the illustration, with its surmounting cross, does not more evidently represent St. Paul's than the water in the hollow, to which, on the opposite side, thirsty cows have descended down a steep path, represents the uppermost of the chain of the Hampstead ponds, now the bathing pond at the bottom of the ravine on the Lower Heath, on the outskirts of Parliament Hill. I will even venture to go further, and suggest, though more doubtfully, that it may be possible to identify the very spot. Follow the gravel walk from the bottom of East Heath Road to Parliament Hill, between the bathing pond and the lower pond, as far as the hedge which divides the hill from the Lower Heath, then turn to the left and proceed along the inside of the hedge until you come to the fourth pair of boundary stones; there, at a spot well marked by a gap in the hedge and the stump of what has been an unusually large tree, you will see a pollarded oak with a singular hollow in the trunk, precisely corresponding to the remarkable fissure in the tree which forms so prominent a feature in the illustration to the "Old Curiosity Shop." The stump also is plainly delineated, though placed on the wrong side of the tree. The spot is further identified by the white house on Highgate Rise immediately behind, more conspicuous in the picture than now, when it has so many neighbours.

Upon further comparison of the scene with the sketch *in situ* you will remark that for the sake of picturesqueness, and because the text required St. Paul's Cathedral to be introduced, the artist has taken the tree out of the hedgerow, and advanced it so far that Nelly and her grandfather, sitting between it and the hedge, are able to command a view of St. Paul's, as you yourselves may upon a clear day. Perhaps the day was not clear when the artist took the sketch, as he finished it at home without having his eye on the object, for he has placed the

Cathedral turrets at the eastern extremity instead of the western. The foreground, however, which would not have been visible from the hedgerow, but would be entirely so from the point to which he has advanced the figures, combines with the fissured tree and the broad flat stump to demonstrate that he conceived Nelly and her grandfather to be looking down upon London from the margins of the East Heath and Parliament Hill, which he would not have done without the authority of Dickens.

Should this appear established, and should it not have been established until now (and the only attempt to demonstrate a connection between Hampstead and Little Nell's flight known to me is a dubious suggestion of Mr. Fitzgerald's, tendered after he himself has made Hampstead impossible by his divagation to Islington) we who value the place which Hampstead holds in literary history may feel, in the words of the most illustrious poet it ever numbered among its inhabitants :—

> "Like some watcher of the skies,
> When a new planet swims into his ken."

If we can go further and find good grounds for identifying the very spot on which Little Nell and her grandfather sat, we shall do well to protect it from oblivion by some appropriate memorial. We must, however, proceed cautiously, remembering that we are bound to give reasons for the faith that is in us, and cannot determine the matter by our *ipsi diximus* as King George the Third could. It is related that George the Third was informed at breakfast that Herne's oak in Windsor Forest had been blown down. The King looked glum, but said nothing until the afternoon, when he called his courtiers around him, and desired them to accompany him upon a walk. They went into the Park, and after a while the King, stopping before a very decent oak perhaps three hundred years old, in which no one before had noticed anything particular, observed, "It is a most remarkable circumstance that ever since the days of King Henry the Eighth this oak has been known as the oak of Herne the Hunter. Such is the authenticity and indestructibility of popular tradition!" And it *has* been known as Herne's oak ever since. I hope we may have better evidence for Little Nell's tree.

Parliament Hill has not hitherto been able to boast of many literary or historical associations. The investigation of Boadicea's tomb proved, I understand, a new edition of the testing of Don Quixote's helmet. Its chief historical boast has been the tradition, in spite of King George the Third, not very conclusive, I fear, that the Gunpowder conspirators met upon its simmit to witness the expected blowing up of the Houses of Parliament; hence, it is affirmed, its name. The haggard and traitorous crew in the low November sun would have made an apt subject for the dramatic and picturesque genius of an eminent Hampstead

painter now no more, Paul Falconer Poole. Perhaps the figures of Little Nell and her grandfather, as placed above the abrupt ravine they take their frugal breakfast under the distorted tree, amid grass and flowers in the resplendent June weather, may attract some painter yet among us.

Mr. C. E. Maurice said that Professor Hales held it was more likely that Parliament Hill got its name from its being the site where the old Witan, and in more modern times the Middlesex elections were held.

The Rev. W. Urwick suggested that it would have been a much more likely thing for the fugitives to have followed the line of Hampstead Road and gone to Primrose Hill.

Mr. George Potter (Highgate), said he was inclined to think the site under discussion was nearer Highgate than Parliament Hill.

Sir Richard Temple said he could never find any real authority for the association of the Gunpowder Plot with Parliament Hill. If no other source for the name could be discovered, it was peculiar how the tradition had arisen, especially considering its extreme probability.

The Rev. Dr. Kinns, F.R.A.S., proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Garnett, and felt it an honour to Hampstead that he should have come to reside amongst them.

Mr. E. Almack, F.S.A., seconded, and Mr. George Potter supported.

The Chairman said he had more than once addressed the Society on the "Stars of Hampstead," and who ever wrote the next paper on that subject would have placed Dr. Garnett's name in a conspicuous place.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Dr. Garnett, in replying, said that he really felt that the only thing that was certain about the journey of Little Nell was that its termination was in Shropshire. He

himself was rather doubtful about the tradition of the association of Guy Fawkes and his friends with Parliament Hill.

Dr. A. E. Tebb proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which Mr. E. C. Crump seconded.

This was carried unanimously, a brief reply from Sir Richard, who congratulated the Society on the well sustained and lively interest in its discussion, and said no area in the kingdom had a more interesting past than Hampstead, while its historical interest was ever growing, closing the proceedings.

Ordinary Meeting, 12th December, 1900.

AN ordinary meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday night, 12th December, in the Lecture Room at Stanfield House, High Street, under the chairmanship of Mr. Talfourd Ely, M.A., F.S.A. (Vice President).

After the reading of the minutes, Dr. George Danford Thomas and Mr. E. S. Payne were unanimously elected Auditors for the ensuing year.

Mr. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., read a paper entitled "Hampstead Church House."

From references to such buildings in old documents he had found, he said, some very quaint descriptions of the uses to which they were put; for instance, places in which "to keep poor maids' marriages," "to hold witsun ales," and so on. They were also used as places in which to keep the church books and plate, the town armour, and for all manner of public uses. The buildings seem to have been bequeathed by charitable persons to supply this public need and also to help the poor, for usually some portion of the building was let as a tenement, and the rent so arising was devoted by the churchwardens to the relief of the poor.

It was not certain at what date Hampstead became a parish, but the "chapel" of Hampstead was mentioned in 1461, and Park states that Hampstead had churchwardens in 1598. With regard to the Church House, he had been fortunate enough to discover a Chancery suit of 1556, in which it was mentioned. He had not been able to find

the pleadings in the case, but he had found the depositions of witnesses.* The plaintiffs were the Churchwardens of Hampstead, and the defendant one Robert Lynton, described as a "gentleman." From these depositions the situation of the Church House was given as adjoining the churchyard; it was stated that a cottage and garden had been surrendered by one Edward Westby to the churchwardens and their successors, the income arising therefrom to be used for the benefit of the poor. Such relief was given in April of each year, at which time an obit of the donor was kept. Though he had not found the pleadings in the case the circumstances which led to the suit being commenced were obvious enough. One of the uses to which Edward Westby had surrendered the cottage was what, in the reign of Edward VI., was considered a superstitious use, viz, the celebration of an obit. An Act passed in 1547, repressing chantries and the like, suppressed obits and forfeited to the Crown the property by which they were maintained. Commissioners inquired diligently into existing chantries and obits, and their certificates are extant for nearly every county in England. The return relating to Middlesex stated that in 1547 there were 147 communicants in the parish of Hampstead; also that Edward Westby gave to the Church of Hampstead the sum of 6s. 8d. for an obit, of which sum 6d. was to go to the priest celebrating the obit, and 6s. 2d. to the poor of the parish, which sum was duly delivered to the churchwardens by "Master" Lynton, evidently the defendant in the law suit and Westby's executor. The certificate also stated that the Bishop of Westminster was parson of the benefice of Hampstead, which was worth £10 a year, which sum he gave to serve the cure. That there was a celebration of an obit connected with the Church House evidently escaped the notice of the Commissioners, and in that fact lay the explanation of the law suit.†

* Amongst the interrogatories put at the trial, referred to in the foregoing paper, was the following: "Do you know a cottage on ground adjoining the Churchyard of Hampstead, commonly known as the Church House?" Amongst the witnesses called was John Cotterell, labourer, of Hampstead, aged 50, who had known the premises for thirty years, during which the Churchwardens had taken the profits till seven years before, and had used the money for gifts to the poor. Moore, Rooth, Brightwell, Adam, and Kemp, were other witnesses. One, Smith, deposed to having known the premises for forty years, as did a labourer named Thomas Hasillup, who said the churchwardens received the rent till the dissolution of the chantries. William Davey, labourer, of Hampstead, and the son of Oliver Davey, a churchwarden, Richard Maxon, tile maker, and John and Walter Kemp, also gave evidence.

† The Chantry Certificate for 1547 showed that there were then in Hampstead 147 "houseling" people, that is communicants, and that Edward Westby had left 6s. 8d. for an obit in the Church every year, 6d. for the priest, and 6s. 2d. for the poor, the same being paid to the churchwardens by Master Lynton. One Stayning, was bound to provide lights for the high altar of the Church, on behalf of the authorities of Eton College. Mr. Hardy had searched for and discovered the wills of Edward and Bartholomew Westby, and he found that the latter, who gave the Church House in his lifetime, left the increase of two kine to provide for a Mass in the Church for the benefit of "my soul and all Christian souls" with "drinking in the Church after Mass is done."

Lynton was probably a lawyer, and, as soon as the Act of Edward VI. annulling chantries and obits came on to the Statnte Book, Lynton refused to pay his rent to the churchwardens, on the ground that, as the property was charged with a superstitious use, it was no longer theirs and that they were concealing from the Crown part of its property. That he was robbing his poor neighbours by witholding his rent did not trouble him, and he probably thought that, by acting as "informer" to the Crown, he would get favourable terms for the property when recovered by the Crown as a forfeiture. Ultimately the suit was settled in the churchwardens' favour, but he (Mr. Hardy) must leave it to someone better versed than he was in the history of Hampstead to tell what was the ultimate fate of the Church House. He did not know if there were any accounts kept by the churchwardens of Hampstead; but if there were it would be worth while looking them up, to see at what date the parish ceased to receive the rent from the Church House. It evidently stood very near to the Church, and it was most probable that when the old church was pulled down in 1747 the Church House was pulled down with it.

Mr. E. E. Newton said that Park suggested that there was a good deal of information about the Church of Hampstead in the Stowe manuscripts.

Mr. G. W. Potter said much could be done by lawyers and others who had access to documents relating to real property. It was in this way that Sir Francis Palgrave found the records of the assizes held at Judges' Walk, and another lawyer had shown that Windmill Hill gained its name from a windmill that stood on the site now occupied by the former residence of the late Mr. Du Maurier. In conclusion, he proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Hardy.

Mr. E. E. Newton seconded, and said that on an old tapestry map of London Hampstead was the only suburb having a windmill marked, and it had two.

Mr. Hardy replied and said that as a record searcher he advised people not to rest satisfied with researches

in published histories, but to rely as far as possible on documents.

The Hon. Secretary having announced that the annual gathering would be held in January next, and all the meetings of the Society were fixed till the end of May, Mr. E. Almack, F.S.A., proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Mr. A. N. Butt, F.R.Hist.S., seconded, and this was agreed to, the Chairman's reply closing the proceedings.

List of Members.

DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1900.

The names of Officers and Council in 1900 are printed in SMALL CAPITALS. Former Offices held by members are printed in *italics*.

Abbott, Henry	14, Aldred Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
Allen, Mrs. Bernard	20, Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.
Allen-Olney, Miss	The Hall, Crossfield Road, Eton Avenue, N.W.
Almack, Edward, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., etc.	1, Antrim Mansions, England Lane, Hampstead, N.W.
Anstruther, George Elliot	36, Southampton Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
Appleton, Henry Robert...	"Breydon," 123, Constantine Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Ardley, Fredk. Harrington	37, King's Road, Peckham, S.E.
Baily, Mrs. Walter	4, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
Baily, Walter, M.A.	4, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
Baker, Francis H.	141, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
Bakewell, H. J.	60, South Hill Park, Hampstead, N.W.
Balthasar, Miss Stella Mouatt	72, Goldhurst Terrace, South Hampstead, N.W.
Barratt, Thomas J.	"Bellmoor," Hampstead Heath, N.W.
Bax, A. Ridley, F.S.A.	Ivy Bank, Hampstead, N.W.
Bax, Mrs. A. Ridley	Ivy Bank, Hampstead, N.W.
Beard, Edward E.	Sidney House, Pilgrim Lane, Hampstead, N.W.
Beeton, Henry Ramié	9, Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
Behrens, Mrs. Oscar H.	Ribbledale, 47, Compayne Gardens, W. Hampstead, N.W.

Bell, Edward, M.A., F.S.A. ... ... The Mount, Hampstead, N.W.

Bell, Miss... ... ... 2, Thurlow Road, Hampstead, N.W.

Bentley, John Edmund ... ... 21, Tanza Road, Hampstead, N.W.

Besant, Sir Walter, Kt., M.A., F.S.A. (President) (Died 9th June, 1901).

Bond, Edward, M.A., M.P. (Vice President) ... ... Elm Bank, Hampstead, N.W.

Borrajo, Edward M. ... ... The Guildhall Library, E.C.

Burchett, Arthur... ... ... Willoughby Lodge, 28, Willoughby Road, Hampstead, N.W.

Burnaby, Rev. Sherrard B., M.A., F.R.A.S. (Vice President) (Resigned 12th March, 1901; died 23rd February, 1902).

Butt, Arthur N., F.R.Hist.S. ... ... 27, Adelaide Road, South Hampstead, N.W.

Butt, Miss K. ... ... 27, Adelaide Road, South Hampstead, N.W.

Carr, Thomas William ... ... 38, Pandora Road, West Hampstead, N.W.

Carter, Ernest ... ... 19, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

Chandler, D. E. (Member of Council)... (Died February, 1900)

Chandler, Miss Edith ... ... 80, South Hill Park, Hampstead, N.W.

Chandler, Pretor Whitty ... ... 5, Rosslyn Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.

Clarke, Cecil (Member of Council) (*Member of Provisional Council, Dec.*, 1897—*March*, 1898) 18, Agamemnon Road, West Hampstead, N.W.

Clarke, Mrs. Cecil ... ... 18, Agamemnon Road, West Hampstead N.W.

Clarke, Henry, J.P., L.C.C. ... ... Cannon Hall, Hampstead, N.W.

Clarke, Leslie, M.A. ... ... Foley House, East Heath Road, N.W.

Clarke, Miss Letitia ... ... 56, Antrim Mansions, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

Coates, Joseph ... ... 13, Willoughby Road, Hampstead, N.W.

Cochrane, James Mitchell ... ... The Lodge, Fortune Green Road, N.W.

Cochrane, W. A. ... ... The Lodge, Fortune Green Road, N.W.

Collier, Miss C. L. ... ... 119, King Henry's Road, N.W.

Collier, Miss F. M. ... ... 119, King Henry's Road, N.W.

Cowell, A. R., M.A., M.B. (Member of Council) 7, Downshire Hill, Hampstead, N.W.

Crompton, James Shaw, R.I. ... ... 1, England's Lane, Hampstead, N.W.

Crump, Ernest Compson (Member of Council) 28, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.

Cunnington, Mrs. Alfred ... ... 7, Fordwych Road, West Hampstead, N.W.

Cunnington, Cecil W., M.R.C.S. (Member of Council) 86, West End Lane, N.W.

Curwen, J. Spencer ... ... 49, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.

Dalziel, Gilbert	107, Fellows Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Debenham, Frank	1, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.
Deed, Martin	45, Lancaster Road, Belsize Park, N.W.
Dolman, George	82, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.
Doubleday, W. E., (*Member of Provisional Council, Dec.*, 1897—*March*, 1898. *Member of Council, April—Dec.*, 1898)	Central Library, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Down, J. Walter...	14, Welbeck Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W.
Drysdale, Mrs. Dockar	Wick Hall, Radley, Berkshire
Dudman, George H.	8, Upper Belsize Terrace, N.W.
Dudman, John, junr.	56, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
Ellerton, Alfred	28, Parliament Hill, N.W.
Elliott, W. T. Timbrell	58, Parkhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Ellis, Captain Ralph	Penolva House, 7, Abbott's Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
Ely, Talfourd, M.A., F.S.A. (Vice President)	13, Well Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Evans, Edwin Hill (Member of Council)	32, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.
Farnell, Miss Ellen H.	Bayford House, Rosslyn Park, Hampstead, N.W.
Fenton, W. H. (Member of Council) *Member of Provisional Council, Dec.*, 1897—*March*, 1898)	Heston Cottage, Heston, Middlesex.
Fenton, Mrs. W. H.	Heston Cottage, Heston, Middlesex.
Fisher, George	Hill House, Hampstead Heath, N.W.
Fisher, Mrs. George	Hill House, Hampstead Heath, N.W.
Fletcher, J. S., J.P., L.C.C., F.R.Hist.S.	Merlewood, Virginia Water.
Flook, Walter	20, Willow Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Forbes, Patrick Lewis	Egremont House, 16, Willoughby Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Forster, Henry	Devonshire House, Mill Lane, Hampstead, N.W.
Fulcher, Fleming...	13, Dennington Park Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
Fulleylove, John, R.I.	21, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.
Fulleylove, Mrs. John	21, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.
Gale, James, Ph.D., M.A., F.G.S., F.C.S.	124, Adelaide Rd., South Hampstead, N.W.
Garnett, Richard, C.B., LL.D.	27, Tanza Road, Hampstead Heath, N.W.
Gervis, Frederick H., M.R.C.S., F.R.B.S.	1, Fellows Road, South Hampstead, N.W
Gervis, Miss Nellie M.	1, Fellows Road, South Hampstead, N.W.
Godsel, Henry P....	20, Parliament Hill, Hampstead, N.W.

Gothard, Henry ... ... 53, Fellows Road, South Hampstead, N.W
Grant, Alexander... ... ... (Died, December, 1900)
Hailes, Charles M. ... ... 15, Heat Hurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Haines, Frederick, F.S.A. ... ... Boreham House, 184, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
HALES, Professor JOHN W., M.A., F.S.A. 1, Oppidans Road, Primrose Hill, N.W. (Vice President)
Hales, Mrs. J. W. ... ... 1, Oppidans Road, Primrose Hill, N.W.
Hall, Sydney P., M.A. ... ... 13, Chalcot Gardens, N.W.
Hamilton, Miss C. ... ... 22, Belsize Road, South Hampstead, N.W.
HARBEN, Sir HENRY (Vice President) ... Seaford Lodge, Fellows Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Hardy, W. J., F.S.A. ... ... Milton Cottage, St. Alban's.
Harraden, Miss Gertrude ... ... 5, Cannon Place, Hampstead, N.W.
Hart, Miss Hilda C. ... ... 10, Gainsborough Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
Hassell, Mrs. George ... ... 9, Queen's Terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W.
Hastie, Peter ... ... 24, Parkhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Haward, Miss Mabel L. ... ... 17, Canfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
HAYNS, JOHN, F.J.I. (Member of Council) Campbell Cottage, John Street, Hampstead, N.W.
Hendrick, Charles ... ... 44, England Lane, Hampstead, N.W.
Hepburn, James ... ... Hampstead Lodge, Marlborough Hill, N.W.
Herford, Rev. Brooke, D.D. ... ... 91, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.
Hill, Miss Constance ... ... Grove Cottage, Frognal, Hampstead, N.W.
Hill, James S., R.I. ... ... 16, Gardnor Mansions, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.
Hill, Mrs. James S. ... ... (Died, December, 1900)
HOARE, EDWARD BRODIE, M.A., M.P. ... Tenchleys, Limpsfield, Surrey. (Vice President)
Holmes, Miss Lucy ... ... Westport House, 41, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
Homfray, Mrs. G. ... ... 16, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.
Hubbard, William ... ... (Died 22nd June, 1901).
Hudson, Mrs. E. A. ... ... 3, Ellerdale Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Hughes, B. E. ... ... 36, Compayne Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
Hughes, William Essington ... ... Essington, Villa, 89, Alexandra Road, South Hampstead, N.W.
James, Leonard, M.A. ... ... 8, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Jealous, Mrs. Harriette ... ... 33, Pond Street, Hampstead, N.W.
Jermyn, Frederick Lubbock ... ... London & South Western Bank, Bournemouth.
Kilburne, G. G., R.I. ... ... 39, Steele's Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
Kimber, John ... ... 5, Gayton Road, Hampstead, N.W.

Kinns, Rev. Samuel, Ph.D., F.R.A.S. ...	182, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
Kirkman, Mrs. Catherine Jane	St. Stephen's Vicarage, 4, Thurlow Road, Hampstead, N.W.
KIRKMAN, Rev. JOSHUA, M.A. (Vice President)	St. Stephen's Vicarage, 4, Thurlow Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Lake, Ernest E.	East Heath Lodge, Hampstead, N.W.
Langley, Percival E.	206, Belsize Road, N.W.
Langton, Frederick W.	17, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.
Lister, Miss E. L.	Upper Heath, Hampstead, N.W.
LUCAS, J. SEYMOUR, R.A., F.S.A. (Vice President)	New Place, Woodchurch Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
Lucas, Mrs. A. V.	7, Fordwych Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
LYELL, JAMES P. R. (Member of Council)	14, Antrim Mansions, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
Maddox, George	Cottesmore, Gainsborough Gardens, N.W.
Maginniss, Mrs. R. M.	Southbrook, 4, Daleham Gardens, N.W.
MANSFIELD, Rt. Hon. the Earl of (Vice President) ...	Ken Wood, Hampstead, N.W.
Marks, Charles E.	18, Twisden Road, Highgate Road, N.W.
Marriage, O.	41, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.
MARYON-WILSON, Sir SPENCER, Bart. (Vice President)	Charlton House, Old Charlton, Kent.
Mathieson, Frederick C.	(Died September, 1900)
MAURICE, C. E., B.A. (Vice President) ...	Eirene Cottage, Gainsborough Gardens, N.W.
Mayer, Alfred	12, Provost Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
MAYLE, SYDNEY C. (Member of Council)	70, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.
McCarthy, Mrs. B.	(Died February, 1900).
Meakin, Miss Annette M. B.	El Manár, 58, Parliament Hill, N.W.
Meakin, Budgett	21, Heat Hurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Meredith, Mrs. A.	17, Buckingham Mansions, West End Lane, N.W.
Morley, Henry Forster, M.A., D.Sc. ...	5, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Mudie, Miss E. Winifred	Windmill Hill House, Hampstead, N.W.
Mullins, William Edward, M.A., L.C.C....	18, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
Mumford, L. A.	87, Savernake Road, Hampstead, N.W.
MUNICH, CHARLES J., F.R.Hist.S. (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer), (*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, pro. tem., December*, 1897—*March*, 1898)	8, Achilles Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
NEWTON, ERNEST EDWARD (Member of Council. *Member of Provisional Council, Dec.*, 1897—*March*, 1898)	7, Achilles Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
Norris, Colonel Henry Macfarlane ...	6, Oak Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
Nugent, J. S.	88, Blenheim Gardens, Willesden Green, N.W.

Nugent, Mrs. Mary E. ... ... 88, Blenheim Gardens, Willesden Green, N.W.

Odell, J. William ... ... 4, Copthall Buildings, E.C.

Park, Mrs. Percival ... ... 19, Primrose Hill Road, N.W.

Payne, E. S. (Auditor) ... ... 45, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.

Pearson, Rev. Henry, M.A. ... ... St. James's Vicarage, West Hampstead, N.W.

Peile, Mrs. Arthur L. B.... ... ... 8, Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, N.W

Petter, Rev. W. D. H., M.A. ... ... The Vicarage, Child's Hill, N.W.

Phillipson, Rev. W. A. ... ... Fairfield, Linkfield Lane, Redhill, Surrey

Pidcock, G.Douglas, M.A.,M.D.,M.R.C.P. 74, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.

Pinkerton, A. D.... ... ... San Remo, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.

Pitt, Mrs. R. A. ... ... The Cottage, Judges' Walk, Hampstead Heath, N.W.

Playne, Miss C. E. ... ... 27, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.

Plowman, H., F.S.A. ... ... 23, Steele's Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

Potter, George ... ... 10, Priestwood Mansions, Archway Road, Highgate, N.

Potter, George W. ... ... 4, Gayton Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.

Poulter, Thomas ... ... North End Lodge, Hampstead, N.W.

Praill, Edward ... ... 3, Parkhill Road, Haverstock Hill, N.

Prideaux, Colonel W. F., C.S.I., F.R.G.S. 1, West Cliff Terrace, Ramsgate

Provost, A. ... ... Holly Mount, Hampstead, N.W.

Purdie, Robert, M.B. ... ... 1, Queen's Crescent, N.W.

Pye, John Herbert ... ... 1, Grove Place, Christchurch Road, Hampstead, N.W.

Quaritch, Miss ... ... 34, Belsize Grove, Hampstead, N.W.

Randall, T. Gurney ... ... 40, England Lane, Hampstead, N.W.

Reed, Charles H. ... ... 34, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.

Ridges, Miss Helena M. ... ... 47, Nassington Road, Hampstead, N.W.

Ridges, Miss Marian ... ... 47, Nassington Road, Hampstead, N.W.

Rinder, Frank ... ... 11, Woronzow Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

Rogers, James ... ... 8, Denning Road, Hampstead, N.W.

Saul, John Edward, F.I.C. ... ... 63, Gondar Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W.

Scarsbrook, F. ... ... 83, Belsize Road, Hampstead, N.W.

Smith, Basil Woodd, J.P., F.S.A. (Vice President) (Died 27th January, 1901)

Smith, J. Walter... ... ... Ivy House, North End, Hampstead, N.W.

Spring, Miss Madeline ... ... 8, Agamemnon Road, West Hampstead, N.W.

Streatfeild, Rev. Canon, G. S., M.A. ... Fenny Compton Rectory, Leamington

Swain, Edward	39, Nassington Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Swan, Robert, M.A.	(Died 25th February, 1901).
Tansley, Mrs. Amelia	167, Adelaide Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Taylor, John T.	19, Woodchurch Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
Thies, Miss Isabel	22, Greencroft Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
Tebb, Albert E., M.D., B.S.	226, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Tebb, Mrs. Bertha	226, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Temple, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.C.L., LL.D. F.R.S. (Vice President)	(Died 15th March, 1902)
Thomas, G. Danford, M.D. ... ... (Vice-President and Auditor)	20, Brunswick Square, W.C.
Thomas, Miss Eleanor	17, Woodchurch Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
Thomas, S. Joyce, B.A., A.K.C.... ...	12, Steele's Road, South Hampstead, N.W.
Thompson, A. Hugh, M.A., M.B. ...	26, Ellerdale Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Thompson, Mrs. A. H.	26, Ellerdale Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Thompson, Francis Edward, M.A. ...	16, Primrose Hill Road, N.W.
Underdown, H. W.	22, Belsize Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.
Urwick, Rev. William, M.A., F.R.Hist.S.	49, Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.
Vizard, W. G.	22, Downshire Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
Walker, Rev. Francis Augustus, D.D. F.R.G.S., F.L.S., F.E.S.	Dun Mallard, Cricklewood, N.W.
Walker, James	"Ghyllcroft," 15, Tanza Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Walker, Mrs. Louisa	"Ghyllcroft," 15, Tanza Road, Hampstead Heath, N.W.
Wallis, Arthur	1, Springfield Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.
Watts, William H.	94, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.
Weaver, Alfred Berry, M.A., LL.B. ...	Cedar Lawn, Hampstead Heath, N.W.
Webster, Percy	50, Blenheim Terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W.
Werge, John	50, Ainger Road, Primrose Hill Road, N.W.
Whiting, James E.	41, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.
Wilkin, Martin Hood	27, Lambolle Road, Belsize Park, N.W.
Wilkin, Mrs. M. Hood	27, Lambolle Road, Belsize Park, N.W.
Woodcock, Mrs. Fanny E.	52, Downshire Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
Woodman, C. E.	63, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.
Woodward, William	10, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W.
Yeld, Miss Gertrude M.	17, Platt's Lane, Hampstead, N.W.

LIST OF MEMBERS ELECTED SINCE 1st JANUARY, 1901.

(UP TO TIME OF GOING TO PRESS.)

Baildon, William Paley, F.S.A. ...	... 5, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Bailey, Edgar Ernest Eglington ...	... 49, Downshire Hill, N.W.
Bailey, Mrs. Dorothy Eglington...	... 49, Downshire Hill, N.W.
Bakewell, Miss M.	... 24, Nassington Road, N.W.
Bridger, Herbert Edward ...	... 47, Gondar Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W.
Burt, Miss Mary S.	... 6, Downshire Hill, Hampstead, N.W.
Channing, Francis Chorley ...	... 62, Fellows Road, N.W.
Chinnock, Edward James, LL.D., M.A., LL.B.	4, Worsley Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Coates, Mrs. J.	... 13, Willoughby Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Coates, Miss	... 13, Willoughby Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Cotterill, Miss Jeanne	... 41, Haverstock Hill, N.W.
Crump, Mrs. E. Compson ...	... 28, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.
Dale, Mrs. Hylton	... 8, Chalcot Gardens, Belsize Park, N.W.
Dale, Miss Sylvia	... 8, Chalcot Gardens, Belsize Park, N.W.
Deedes, Rev. Brook, M.A. ...	... The Vicarage, Hampstead, N.W.
Fisher, Miss Evelyn K.	... The Hill House, North End, Hampstead, N.W.
Fisher, Miss Sybil A.	... The Hill House, North End, Hampstead N.W.
Harvey, S. Smith	... 1, Marlborough Mansions, Cannon Hill, Finchley Road, N.W.
Hassell, G. N.	... 9, Queen's Terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W.
Henderson, J. Stewart, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L., F.S.A.Scot.	1, Pond Street, Hampstead, N.W.
Hopson, Frederick John... ...	... 1, Antrim House, Antrim Street, N.W.
James, Mrs. Leonard	... 8, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.
L'Estrange, Mrs. Champagné ...	... 24, St. Andrew's Mansions, Dorset Street, Bryanston Square, W.
Lynn, Miss A.	... Grove Lodge, The Grove, Hampstead, N.W.
Mallory, Miss E....	... 119, Belsize Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Mitton, Mrs. Welbury	... Dacre, 90, King Henry's Road, N.W.
Morris, R. H.	... 6, Mount Vernon, Hampstead, N.W.

Pearce, Miss Constance	... 15, St. Augustine's Road, Camden Square, N.W.
Pearce, Miss Fanny	... 15, St. Augustine's Road, Camden Square, N.W.
Rodgers, Herbert James... ...	... Elm Lodge, Elm Row, Hampstead, N.W.
Scruby, George	... Grove Hill Lodge, Harrow-on-the-Hill
Sherriff, Mrs. Emma S.	... 3, Primrose Hill Road, N.W.
Spence, Miss	... 3, Hampstead Hill Gardens, N.W.
Spence, Miss Lucy	... 3, Hampstead Hill Gardens, N.W.
Watt, Miss I. K.	... 4, Northcote Mansions, Heath Street, N.W.
Watts, George	... Antrim House, England's Lane, N.W.
Wells, Josiah	... Ernecliffe, 1, Arkwright Road, N.W.
Wheatley, Henry B., F.S.A. ...	... 2, Oppidans Road, Primrose Hill, N.W.
Williams, Mrs. W. Reed ...	... La Casita, Whitehall Road, Harrow
Willmott, John Henry	... 23, Nassington Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Wilson, Arthur, B.A.	... Wyldes, North End, Hampstead, N.W.

NOTE.—Any errors, omissions, or corrections in the foregoing lists, should be immediately notified to the Hon Secretary, Mr. CHARLES J. MUNICH, F.R.Hist.S., 8, Achilles Road, West Hampstead, N.W. All changes of address should be also made known to him *as early as possible*, so as to prevent delay in the delivery of notices of meetings, etc.

Catalogue of Various Articles in the Society's Possession.

The Date of Presentation or Purchase is shewn in *Italics.*

BOOKS.

Presented by Mr. J. Spencer Curwen (*the Author, formerly a Member of the Society*). *7th April, 1898.*

Old Plaistow, 1893.

Music at the Queen's Accession. 1897.

Presented by Mr. E. E. Newton (*Member of the Council*).

Annual Report of the Hampstead Vestry for the year ending 25th March, 1898. *23rd September, 1898.*

Hampstead Year Book, 1898. *16th December, 1898.*

Annual Report of the Hampstead Vestry for the year ending 25th March, 1900. *4th June*, 1901.

Presented by Mr. William Page, F.S.A. (*the Author*). *10th February, 1899.*

St. Alban's Cathedral and Abbey Church. 1898.

Presented by The Editor, *The Hampstead and Highgate Express.* 15*th February*, 1899.

How I found a Five Pound Note; with other Stories. By George S. Jealous.

Presented by Mr. W. E. Doubleday (*Member of the Society and former Member of Council*). 1*st May*, 1899.

Encyclopædia Britannica: portion containing article on London. (9th Edition).

Presented by Mr. A. Burchett (*formerly a Member of the Society*). 18*th July*, 1899.

The British Military Library. Vol. I., 1799 (containing a Plan of the Review of Volunteers in Hyde Park, June, 1799, in which the "Loyal Hampstead Association" took part). Vol. II., 1801.

Presented by Mr. Sydney C. Mayle (*Member of the Council*). 27*th November*, 1899.

Sonnets and other Small Poems: by T. Park. 1797.

Presented by the Woolwich District Antiquarian Society.

Annual Report for the year 1898—9. 27*th November*, 1899.

Annual Report for the year, 1899—1900. 5th *October*, 1900.

Presented by the Hon. Secretary.

Book containing (*a*) Press Notices relating to the Inquiry into the Hampstead Charities, 1898, (*b*) MS. Notes in Sir Walter Besant's handwriting of his Presidential Address at the Inaugural Meeting of the Society, 1897, (*c*) Copy of a letter written by John James Park, dated 1830 (in possession of Mr. M. Hood Wilkin, a member of the Society). 19*th December*, 1899.

Annual Report of the Hampstead Vestry for the year ending 25th March, 1899. 19*th December*, 1899.

Presented by the Trustees of the Public Library of Hampstead, N.H., U.S.A. *December*, 1899, *received February*, 1900.

A Memorial of the Town of Hampstead, New Hampshire. Compiled by Harriette Eliza Noyes, 1899.

Presented by Mr. James P. R. Lyell (*Member of the Council*). 8th *August*, 1900.

The Northern Heights of London, by William Howitt, 1869.

Presented by Mr. Cecil Clarke (*Member of the Council*). 10th *December*, 1900.

Sweet Hampstead and its Associations, by Mrs. Caroline A. White, 1900.

Presented by the Hon. Secretary, Hampstead Scientific Society.

Report of the Hampstead Scientific Society, October 1899 to December 1900. 21*st February*, 1901.

Presented by the Author (*a former Member of the Society*).

Where Wild Birds Sing, by James E. Whiting, 1898. 22nd *March*, 1901.

Presented by the Editor, *Hampstead Record*.

Hampstead Year Book, 1901. 22*nd April*, 1901.

Presented by Mr. Geo. Dolman (*Member of the Society*).

Edwin Wilkins Field: A Memorial Sketch by Thomas Sadler, Ph.D., 1872. 15*th May*, 1901.

Presented by the Publishers, "With the Author's Compliments."

A Concise Guide to the Town and University of Cambridge, by J. Willis Clark, M.A., F.S.A. (Macmillan & Bowes, Cambridge), 1898. *June*, 1901.

Purchased by the Society.

Life of Thomas Park, F.S.A. 1885. 26*th May*, 1898.

Hampstead Annual, 1897—1898—1899—1900.

Miscellaneous Poetry, by Edward Coxe, Esq., of Hampstead Heath, Middlesex. 1805. 9*th July*, 1898.

A Guide to Hampstead, by P. E. Vizard. 1898. 29*th October*, 1898.

Memoir of Mrs. Barbauld, by her great-niece, Anna Letitia Le Breton. 1874. 14*th April*, 1899.

Local Guide and Almanack, 1899—1900—1901.

Hampstead Year Book, 1899—1900.

Edwin Wilkins Field: A Memorial Sketch by Thomas Sadler, Ph.D. 1872. (With Autograph of Frederic Hill, brother of Sir Rowland Hill). 14*th April*, 1899.

Hampstead Hill: Its Structure, Materials, and Sculpturing, by J. Logan Lobley, F.G.S., 1899. 14*th April*, 1899.

Memoirs, Miscellanies and Letters of the late Lucy Aikin. Edited Philip Hemery Le Breton, 1864. 27*th April*, 1901.

Memoirs of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart. Edited by his Son, Charles Buxton, M.A., M.P., 1877. 27*th April*, 1901.

Memoirs of Rear-Admiral Sir W. Edward Parry, Kt., F.R.S.; by his Son, Rev. Edward Parry, M.A. 1857. 27*th April*, 1901.

The London Pleasure Gardens of the Eighteenth Century, by Warwick Wroth, F.S.A. 1896. 14*th May*, 1901.

The Topography and Natural History of Hampstead, by John James Park. 1818. 13*th August*, 1901.

Views of the Ancient Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, London; with Notes by E. A. Webb. 28*th September*, 1901.

The Church of St Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield; by Norman Moore, M.D. 1897. 28*th September*, 1901.

PAMPHLETS

Presented by Mr. E. E. Newton (*Member of the Council*).

Press Notices—Hampstead Heath Protection Society. 14*th July*, 1898.

List of Parochial Charities, Parish of St. John, Hampstead, 1893, 3*rd December*, 1898.

Annual Statement of Accounts of the Hampstead Board of Guardians for the year ended Lady Day, 1898. 16*th December*, 1898.

Hampstead Heath Protection Society: First Annual Report, year ending 31st December, 1897. Second Annual Report, year ending 31st December, 1898. Report by William Robinson, F.L.S., on the state of the Heath, 1898. 25*th February*, 1899.

Presented by Geo. Danford Thomas, Esq., M.D. (*Vice President of the Society*), 18*th November*, 1898.

Golder's Hill: Its Natural History Beauties. By James E. Whiting. A Plea for its Preservation. 1898. (The Donor's Autograph is on the front page of the pamphlet.)

Presented by Mr. Geo. Dolman (*Member of the Society.*) 19*th December*, 1899.

Mill Hill in former Ages, by C. Evans, F.G.S., 1875.

Presented by the Trustees of the Public Library of Hampstead, N.H., U.S.A. *February*, 1900.

Minutes of the General Association of the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches of New Hampshire. 1899.

Presented by the Hon. Secretary, 23*rd May*, 1900.

Hampstead Heath Protection Society. Third Annual Report, year ending 31st December, 1899.

Presented by the Author, the late Sir Richard Temple (*Vice-President of the Society*).

The Historic Worthies and Celebrities of Hampstead. By Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., &c., &c. Reprint of two Papers read before the Society in 1898 and 1899. *June*, 1901.

Purchased by the Society.

The Handy History of Hampstead Heath and its Worthies. 1899. *September* 1899.

London's Paradise, by a Plagiarist, 1901. 3rd *October*, 1901.

MAGAZINES.

Presented by Mr. Cecil Clarke (*Member of the Council*). 10*th October* 1898.

The Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries, October, 1898

Purchased by the Society.

The Antiquary. April, May, July, August, 1898; April, July, September, 1899; January, 1900.

The Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries. April, July, 1898.

The Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist. January, April, July, 1898.

The Idler. August and September, 1898, containing an article entitled "Literary and Artistic Hampstead," by C. K. Burrow, with illustrations by Herbert Railton.

The Home Counties Magazine. 1899—1900.

The Home Counties Magazine. January—April—July, 1901.

PRINTS, VIEWS, &c.

Presented by the late Mr. D. E. Chandler (*Member of the Council*). *May*, 1898. Two Photographs of Old Houses (pulled down in May, 1898) in Church Row, Hampstead.

No. 55 of Boswell's Picturesque Views of the Antiquities of England and Wales, containing a view of "Cane" Wood.

Presented by Mr. Geo. Dolman (*Member of the Society*), 11*th July*, 1898. View (framed), Hampstead from Primrose Hill.

Presented by Mr. S. C. Mayle (*Member of the Council*).

Prints:
- Hampstead, 1805.
- Lord Mansfield's House, 1786.
- Caen Wood, Lord Mansfield's Villa.
- Lady Erskine's Monument in Hampstead Church, 1824.
- Sir Henry Vane's House at Hampstead, 1828
- Caen Wood, seat of the Earl of Mansfield, 1782

} *April*, 1898

- Hampstead Church, Middlesex, 1807. 19*th October*, 1898.
- The Garden Front of Kenwood, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, 1789. 14*th April*, 1899.

Presented by Mr. E. E. Newton (*Member of the Council*).

Etchings:
- The Firs Avenue (Hampstead)
- The Firs, Hampstead Heath
- North End, Hampstead

} 14*th July*, 1898.

Views:
- Golder's Hill Estate
- Golder's Hill from the Flagstaff

} 12*th November*, 1898.

Sketch (mounted). Dr. Johnson's House, Frognal, from *Daily Graphic* of 23rd February, 1899. 8*th March*, 1899.

Print. Review of the Armed Associations of London by His Majesty King George III., Hyde Park, June 4th, 1799, in which the "Loyal Hampstead Association" took part. 15*th July*, 1899.

Views. 10 small lithograph views of Hampstead, by Harry Crick more. 19*th December*, 1899.

- Engraving of Chalk Farm, Primrose Hill, Middlesex
- Photograph of the front of Priory Lodge, Frognal (Dr. Johnson's house).

} 30*th December*, 1899.

Presented by Mr. John Werge (*Member of the Society*). Sketch by himself of the Cottage at Hampstead (1749) wherein Dr. Johnson wrote "The Vanity of Human Wishes." 8*th March*, 1899

Sketches by himself:
1. St. Nicholas, Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, from a water-colour drawing, about 1750
2. No. 33, Butcher Bank, Newcastle-on-Tyne, where Mark Akenside was born, November 9, 1721, O.S.
3. Goulder's Hill, from a photograph, 1870

} 11th *April*, 1900.

Presented by Mr. Harold G. Trayfoot (*a former Member of the Society*), 30*th September*, 1899. Photograph (taken by himself) of Dr. Johnson's House, Frognal.

Presented by Mr. W. H. Fenton (*a former Member of the Council,*) 24*th October*, 1899, Sketch of Steele's Cottage, Haverstock Hill.

Presented by Mr. W. A. Cochrane (*Member of the Society*) 31*st January*, 1900. Photograph of Fortune Green, West Hampstead, N.W. (taken by the late Mr. W. D. Cochrane, about 1887).

Presented by Miss Lucy Holmes (*Member of the Society*), 14*th March*, 1900. Photograph of the Priory, Frognal, 1875.

Presented by Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson, Bart. (*Vice-President*), on the occasion of the Society's visit to Charlton House, on Saturday, 9*th June*, 1900. Photograph of Charlton House, Old Charlton, Kent.

Purchased by the Society—

Views of Old Hampstead, by Mr. P. L. Forbes (*Member of the Society*), from the *Builder*. 23*rd July*, 1898.

Views (Photographs) of Wentworth House and Lawn Bank, from the *Sketch*. 5*th September*, 1898.

View of Hampstead and View of Highgate. Page from *The New British Traveller* (18th century). 16*th January*, 1899.

Views of Sir Harry Vane's House at Hampstead, Shipbourne Church, Fairlawn, etc. (from the *Sketch* of 25th January, 1899). 27*th January*, 1899.

Prints	A view of Hampstead from ye footway next the Great Road, Pond-street. Church Street, Hampstead, Middlesex. The Spaniards Tavern, Hampstead, Middlesex. Residence of Sir Richard Steele, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, Middlesex View on Hampstead Heath, 1829 Branch Hill, Hampstead, 1829.	13*th April*, 1899
Sketches from the *Illustrated London News.* 15thJuly,1899	The 1st Volunteer Battalion D.C.O. Middlesex Regiment, late 3rd Middlesex Cyclist Section 1st V. B. Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment.	18*th July* 1899.

Engraving. Clarissa Harlowe. 25*th July*, 1899.

10 Sketches of Hampstead from the *Illustrated London News* of April 24th, 1886. *September*, 1899.

Portraits and Views. Sir Walter Besant at Home. An interview by Sarah A. Tolley, with portraits of Sir Walter, and of exterior and interior views of his house. From the *Woman at Home* for September, 1897. *October*, 1899.

Photographic Views of Hampstead, connected with Erskine, Morland, Constable, and Romney, from the *London Argus* of 2nd, 9th, and 30th December, 1899. *December*, 1899.

PORTRAITS.

Presented by the late Sir WALTER BESANT, M.A., F.S.A. (*President*). Signed Portrait of himself; also Photogravure. 28*th September*, 1899.

Presented by EDWARD BOND, Esq., M.P., (*Vice-President*) Portrait of himself. 4*th June*, 1898.

Presented by the late Rev. S. B. BURNABY, M.A. (*Vice-President*). Portrait of himself. 3*rd May*, 1898.

Presented by THE EDITOR, *The Hampstead and Highgate Express*. 6*th July*, 1898.

Original Pen and Ink Sketch from Photograph of the late Charles Green, R.I.

Proof copy of same.

Presented by TALFOURD ELY, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. (*Vice.President*). Signed portrait of himself. 14*th February*, 1899.

Presented by Sir HENRY HARBEN (*Vice-President*). Portrait of himself. 3*rd June*, 1898.

Presented by E. BRODIE HOARE, Esq., formerly M.P. for Hampstead (*Vice-President*). Signed Portrait of himself. 29*th August*, 1898.

Photographic copy of Water Colour by Miss Sarah Hoare, representing Mr. S. Hoare in his study, surrounded by portraits of eminent persons of his day.

With the picture is also a small framed photographic copy of the key belonging to the above picture. 24*th April*, 1899.

NOTE.—A key to above picture, drawn on the larger scale (in pencil) was presented by Mr. A. BURCHETT (*a former Member of the Society*). 24*th April*, 1899.

Presented by Mr. F. LUBBOCK JERMYN (*a former Member of the Society*). Portrait Group of Members at the Society's Out-door Meeting at Branch Hill Lodge, Hampstead, Saturday, 10th June, 1899. (This photograph was taken by Mr. F. L. Jermyn), 22*nd July*, 1899.

Presented by THE HON. SECRETARY.

Two signed photographs (one large and one small) of CHARLES J. MUNICH, F.R.Hist.S., Originator of the Society. These photographs were taken by Mr. F. Lubbock Jermyn (*a Member of the Society*). 19*th December*, 1899.

Presented by Rev. J. KIRKMAN, M.A. (*a former Vice-President*). Portrait of himself. 9*th May*, 1898.

Presented by Mr. S. C. MAYLE (*Member of the Council*). Portrait of the late George du Maurier. 17*th June*, 1898.

Portrait of Rev. James Wraith of Hampstead, 1800. 27*th July*, 1898.

Portrait of Samuel Johnson, LL.D. 5*th July*, 1899.

Presented by Mr. E. E. Newton (*Member of the Council*). Groups of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, etc., of the 1st Vol. Bn. (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Middlesex Regiment. 25*th July*, 1899. Portrait of Keats. 29*th December*, 1900.

Presented by Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson, Bart. (*Vice-President*). Signed Portrait of himself. 21*st May*, 1898.

Presented by the late Basil Woodd Smith, Esq., J.P., F.S.A. (*Vice President*). Signed Portrait of himself. 25*th July*, 1899.

Presented by the late Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., etc. (*Vice President*). Signed Portrait of himself. 13*th June*, 1898.

Purchased by the Society. Sir Harry Vane (from the *Sketch* of 25th January, 1899). 27*th January*, 1899.

Portrait of Mrs. Siddons. 30*th May*, 1899.

Portraits of John Harrison, Erskine, Lord Mansfield, and Samuel Johnson, LL.D. 5*th July*, 1899.

Portrait of John Harrison. 7*th July*, 1899.

Small copy of Portrait group of Members at Branch Hill Lodge, 10th June, 1899, taken by Mr. F. L. Jermyn. *July*, 1899.

The Kit-cat Club (20 portraits, and sketch by the late Charles Green, R.I., of the Duke of Kingston presenting his daughter to the members). From the *Graphic*, March 11th, 1893, *September*, 1899.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Presented by Mr. Geo. Dolman (*Member of the Society.*) 31*st August*, 1898.

A piece of Roman Tesselated Pavement, from Gracechurch Street, City, obtained in August, 1875, by Mr. Haynes (who resided at Wildwoods, North End, previously to Mr. S. Figgis), who gave it to Mr. Dolman.

A small Jug (early English pottery).

A Watchman's Rattle.

Map to illustrate the geology of Hampstead. 19*th December*, 1899.

Presented by Mr. E. E. Newton (*Member of the Council*)). 7*th November*, 1898.

Portion of Roman Tile and piece of Roman Cement, from the excavations in the immediate vicinity of St. Alban's Abbey. These articles were obtained on the occasion of the Society's visit to St. Alban's 6th August, 1898.

150th Anniversary of Hampstead, N.H., U.S.A. Program of the Day. 19*th October*, 1899.

Sale Catalogue of the Library of the late Basil Woodd Smith, Esq. (*a Vice-President of the Society*). 16th May, 1901. *4th June*, 1901.

Presented by the Hon. Secretary. *20th November*, 1899.

Parliamentary Return, comprising the Report made to the Charity Commissioners of the result of an Inquiry made in the Parish of Hampstead into Endowments subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, etc. 1899.

Presented by Mr. Richard A. Hoblyn, F.S.A. (*a former Member of the Society*) *7th December*, 1900. Medal of the "Hampstead Philo-Investigists' Society." (Sunday Schools instituted 1787.)

Presented by the Author.

Poem. A Welcome to Golder's Hill. By Sarah Whiting. 1900. *21st March*, 1901.

Purchased by the Society.

Act of Parliament, George II., 1736, dealing with, amongst other matters, "amending *Cane-wood Lane*, leading *Highgate* to *Hampstead* in the said county of *Middlesex*. *24th October*, 1899.

Reprint. Hampstead, a new Ballad. Set by Mr. Wichello, sung by Mr. Baker. *23rd May*, 1900.

LIST OF THE SOCIETY'S RECORDS.

Roll of Members.

Minute Books, 1897—98.

Transactions of the Society, 1898—1899.

Press Reports and Notices of the Society, and of antiquarian matters relating to Hampstead. Book I., II., III.

Hampstead Parish Church. Inscriptions. Part I., Book I.